Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, November 13, 1822. No. 1693.

Bombay Amateur THEATRE.

On Saturday the 16th November 1822
WILL BE PERFORMED
Colman's Play
OF
THE MOUNTAINEERS;
AFTER WHICH
A RECITATION CALLED
MAIL COACH ADVENTURES;
TO CONCLUDE WITH
The Tragi-comic Burlesque
OF
Bombastes Furioso.

TICKETS and places to be had at the Theatre on Friday 15th and Saturday 16th instant; Doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence at ssven o'clock.

Dress Box, ...	8	Rupees
Upper do.	5	do.
Pit, ...	6	do.
Gallery.	3	do.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1822.

Scheme OF THE 28th Calcutta Lottery.

1	Prize of		1,00,000
1	Ditto of		60,000
1	Ditto of		40,000
1	Ditto of		30,000
1	Ditto of		20,000
6	Ditto of	10,000 each	60,000
10	Ditto of	5,000 each	50,000
15	Ditto of	2,000 each	30,000
35	Ditto of	1,000 each	35,000
50	Ditto of	500 each	25,000
1200	Ditto of	125 each	1,50,000

1321 PRIZES.
4679 BLANKS.

6,000 Tickets at 100 Rs. each, 6,00,000.

The 1200 Numbers first drawn from the Number wheel will be entitled to the 1,200 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

The capital Prize of 1,00,000 Rupees will be a floating Prize, on the last day of drawing, and that of Sicca Rupees 60,000 from the Commencement of the Sixth Day.

The Drawing will commence on the 2d January next, and is to be completed in twelve days Drawing, so as to be finished on or before the 28th February.

For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St. George and Bombay will be authorised to discharge the Prizes which may be drawn amongst the Tickets sold at those Presidencies, if they are presented for payment within Two Months after the Agents shall have received authentic Lists of such Prizes, of which due notice will be given by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any Prizes who do not present their Tickets to the Agents within that period, will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal.

J. TROTTER, *Superintendent.*
Calcutta, the 24th August, 1822.

Tickets for Sale at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH at Rs. 130 each.

Bombay, 5th November 1822.

TWENTY-EIGHTH Calcutta Lottery.

TICKETS in this Lottery have been received, and may be had at the Office of Messrs. *John Leckie* and Co. at Rs. 130 per Ticket.

Bombay 1st November 1822.

A Card.

A. T. Johnes,

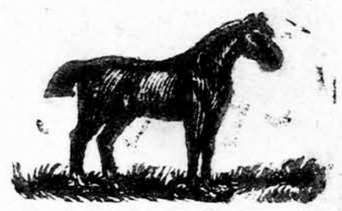
A NATIVE OF ITALY

HAS the honor to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he purposes giving instructions in the Italian and French Languages, and will attend at their own houses, those who honor him with their patronage.

For particulars apply at this office.

(2) *Bombay 6th November* 1822.

A Card.



MR. HIGGS has the honour to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has just received from Bussorah in the Ship Sallahé, a very superb Stud of Arabian Horses.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday next the 16th Instant,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM
IN
MEADOW STREET

SUNDRY Articles, of House-hold Furniture, Glass, Queens and China Ware, Wearing apparel, the effects of an Officer deceased.

At 12 o'clock will be put up to sale a strong Arab Horse, with Saddle and Bridle, the Property of the above officer deceased.

TO BE SOLD
ON THE SAME DAY

A Superior Arab Horse the Property of a Gentleman embarking for Europe, warranted sound and free from vice, would suit a Lady, being quiet and Gentle with Excellent Paces, rising 8 years.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday next the 18th Instant,
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR
The Effects of the late
MR. JAMES BLAIR,
BAKER, DECEASED,
AT HIS LATE PREMISES
IN
Hummum Street,

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, Glass and Queens-ware,

also a Piano Organ, and Piano Forte &c.

At 12 o'Clock will sell a Buggy with Horse and Harness, also a Poney.

Terms of Sale; Cash and the Articles to be taken away Immediately.

Bombay, 13*th November* 1822.

Blair's Bakery.

THESE valuable Premises with all the baking Untensels will be sold by Order of the Administrator of *James Blair* deceased on an Early day of which due notice will be given. A deposit of the purchase Money twenty 20 per Cent will be required to be paid immediately the premises are knocked down, and other conditions and particulars will be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 13*th Novemher* 1822.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION

AN UPRIGHT

Piano Forte

BY TOMKINSON

OF LONDON.

Bombay, November 13*th* 1822.

Fresh Cape Vegitable Seeds.

A SMALL QUANTITY

OF THE ABOVE

RECEIVED BY THE SHIP

BARKWORTH

Captain Pedler,

ARE NOW FOR SALE

AT

Messrs. Kempt and Co's.

N. B.—An early application is recommended as the Quantity is but small.

Bombay, 13*th November* 1822.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE for Sale a few Pipes of London particular Madeira from the respectable House of Murdock, Yuille, Wardrop & Co.—which they can recommend.

Bombay November 9*th* 1822.

Advertisement.

A YOUNG MAN, (European) who can be well recommended, is desirous of accompanying a Gentleman, or Family to Europe in the capacity of servant. For particulas apply to the printer.

Bombay, 12*th Nov.* 1822.

For Sale.

AT THE

Godowns,

UNDER THE OFFICE,

OF

Messrs. Forbes, & Cos.

THE UNDERMENTIONED

WINES,

IMPORTED PER

James Sibbald,

VIZ.

A FEW Pipes of fine Old London Particular Madeira from Murdoch, Yuille, Wardrop, & Co.

at.	Rs. 600 per Pipe.
London Particular Madeira, from T. H. Edwards & Co.	,, 500 per ditto.
London Market do. from do. . . .	,, 370 per ditto.
India Market do. from do. . . .	,, 340 per ditto.
Fine Old Port from William Morrice.	,, 18 per dozen

ALSO,

Superior First Growth English Claret (Chateau Margaux) from Wm. Eade & Co. of Bordeaux. .	,, 35 per ditto.
Sauterne from do.	,, 25 per ditto.

Bombay, 12*th Nov.* 1822.

To be Sold.

A HANDSOME low Phaeton for one horse with a double set of brass mounted patent leather harness, it has a moveable hood and splash boards, was built in London by Nash and Sons, by particular direction-also the horse that is accustomed to draw it, a good Conditioned Strong Pony, well known as an excellent hog Hunter. The whole will be disposed of for 2000 Rupees; the property of the Pay Master of H. M. 20th Regt. who is about to return to Europe.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Bheecajee Merjee & Co.

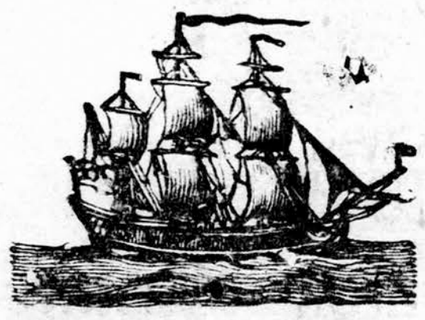
N. B.—The Carriage is almost equal to new, and one of set of Harness quite so.

Bombay 13*th November* 1822.

For Freight and Passage.

THE

FINE FAST SAILING SHIP,



PHŒNIX

BURTHEN 589 TONS,

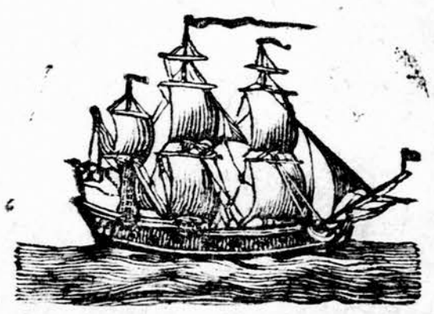
CAPT. A. WEYNTON,

WAS positively to sail from England on Ist July, may be expected here in November, and will be positively dispached in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn Esq. Apollo street.

Bombay, 25*th Sept.* 1822.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP



KING GEORGE THE FOURTH,

BURTHEN 470 TONS,

Captain J W. Clark,

IS expected to arrive in Bombay about the 15th Proximo, from Calcutta, and having a full Cargo already engaged, will not remain in Bombay more than 15 days.

For terms of Passage apply to *Mr. Saunders*, at the Office of the late *Wm. Milburn, Esq.* where a plan of her accomodation may be seen.

Bombay November 13*th* 1822.

Passage to London.

THE WELL KNOWN SHIP

SARAH,

Captain John Thacker,

IS expected to arrive here in this month, or early in next, and will positively sail again for London on the 15th January 1823.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his office, where a plan of her superior accommodations may be seen.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

This ship carries a Surgeon, and was to have left England early in July.

Bombay 8th November 1822.

Advertisement.

On Thursday, and Friday next,.

WILL BE OPENED

AND EXPOSED FOR SALE

In that House

IN

RAMPART ROW,

NEXT TO THE HOUSE OF

Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

JUST LANDED

FROM THE SHIP

BARKWORTH,

Captain Pedler,

A PAIR of Superb Massy Silver Curry Dishes, of the newest pattern with Coffee and Tea Pot to match. Two fine Toned square Piano Fortes. Six single barrelled Fowling pieces by Ketland, a few Elegant Mahogany Rose and Violet Wood Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Tea Caddies &c. Portable Mahogany Medicine Chests, filled complete, a few fine Turkey Carpets London made. Two Pairs of fine Paintings in Sand by Zobel, a few remaining Copies of the Author of Waverlys, new work, The Fortunes of Nigel.

A Case of Superb Medals of the Buonoparte family and subjects connected with Napoleon, a nd other goods of various descriptions.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1822.

On Saturday and Monday next,

WILL BE OPENED AND EXPOSED

FOR SALE

IN THAT HOUSE

IN

RAMPART ROW

NEXT TO THE HOUSE OF

Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

A CHOICE Selection of the most fashionable Millinery and Dresses just imported from New Bond Street London by the Ship Barkworth, Capt. Pedler, also a Pair of London made Rose wood Card Tables and other fancy goods.

Bombay 13th November 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST OCT. 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Regulations for the hutting of native troops, in supersession of the 25th and 26th articles of the existing Regulations for the Quarter Master General's department and the table of Hutting allowance No. 23 in the General order published under date 1st. July 1818.

Places of arms, store Rooms, and Hospitals, are the only buildings that will be erected by the public for the accommodation of Native Corps, but an allowance for Hutting, according to the rates established in the following table, will be granted to Regiments of Native Cavalry, Battalion of Native Infantry, and Pioneers, companies of Gun Lascars, and Native Invalids, on every change of quarters. This allowance will not, however, be paid when a Corps or Body of Troops after a temporary employment upon detached duty shall return to the station from which it marched, or to any corps in receipt of full Batta.

The allowance for Hutting, will be paid on bills countersigned by the Quarter master-General of the Army, who will be held responsible that they correspond with the strength of their corps, and are drawn in the cases only admitted by this Regulation.

The Bills of a Corps will be dispatched at the commencement of its March for its new des tination and those for details which may subsequen tly join will be forwarded thro' the Quarter Master Staff of Divisions, with corresponding "states" attached. But in either case it will be understood, that the men actually present are alone to be, drawn for, and that such explanation will be required to accompany the bill, as shall enable it to be, checked by the last Return.

With this view, it is directed that Hutting Bills of details shall be dated on the first of the Month, for all individuals entitled to that allowance, who may have joined since the date of the previous Return, in default of which a special explanation, will be indispensable towards passing the bill at a subsequent period, and after the lapse of six Months from the date of the bill it will be rejected entirely.

Table shewing the Allowance for Hutting ordered to be granted to the Native Troops, on every Final change of quarters.

	Rupees.
Subedar, Cavalry, Infantry, Pioneers and Gun Lascars,	24
Jemedar, Cavalry, Infantry, Pioneers and Gun Lascars,	12
Havi dar, Cavalry, Infantry, Pioneers and Gun Lascars,	4
Farrier, Drummer, and Trumpet Major,	4
Naique, Cavalry, Infantry, Pioneers, and Gun Ditto,	3
Private, Cavalry, Infantry, Pioneers and Gun ditto,	2
Farrier, Trumpeter, Drummer, Fifer, Puckally or Bheasty,	2

In order that Troops entitled to Hutting Money, may receive it as early as possible after their arrival at New Quarters, officers Commanding Corps under order of March to a station are directed to transmit the bills for Hutting Money to the proper authority, on the day previous to their movement. In case of the occurrence of any casualties during the March, officers commanding Native Corps, will pay the Hutting allowance which may be drawn for those men into the hands of the Paymaster of the new station, whose receipt for the same, they will transmit to the Quarter Master General of the Army, in order that it may be deposited in the proper office.

Bombay Castle 4th November 1822.

Captain Burrowes and Lieutenant Frankland of His M's. 65th Regiment' the former Aid de Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor, and the latter to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, having obtained the permission of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India to remain on the staff under this Presidency; the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the continuance of the Hon'ble Company's Regimental and staff allowances to those officers, from the depar- ture of His Majesty's 65 h Regiment for Europe.

Bombay Castle 5th November 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment and promotion.

2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant G. B. Atchison to be Adjutant vice Lieutenant J. L. Mathews, appointed a Major of Brigade,—Date of rank 29th October 1822.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Richard Sharpe to be Surgeon in succession to Hall deceased.—16th August 1822.

Bombay Castle 6th Nov. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Ousely to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer, Antelope, and to direct that Sub Assistant Surgeon Ferguson return on shore.

Captain Graham, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry appointed Barrack master at Kaira, in Government orders of the 30th ultimo, having formerly passed examination as qualified in Hindoostanee, will perform the duties of Interpreter at that station, (during the absence of a Battalion,) vacant by Captain Harvey's resignation.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. The Quarter Master General's Department will provide a passage to Cannanore to Mark Sterling, a Medical Pupil on the Madras Establishment, who arrived here upon duty in May last, and is now directed to return to his station.

2. The Officer Commanding the 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N. I. has permission to detach a Recruiting party to the Concan.

3. Sepoy Ramjee Chowan of the 1st Batt. 7th Regt. N. I. admitted into the Lunatic Ayslum on the 17th of June last, having been reported fit for duty, is to rejoin that Batt. and be admitted on its strength from the 1st instant.

4. Lieutenant L. M. Cooper of His Majesty's 11th Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Smith C. B. has leave of absence on his private affairs until the 30th April next.

5. Fifteen days batta to be issued to two Tindals and seventeen Lascars, proceeding with the 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N. I. to Sholapore.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Tuesday 5th Nov. 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. The Officer Commanding the 1st or Marine Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. has permission to detach a Recruiting party to the Southern Concan.

2. A Medical Committee will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Quarter Guard of the 1st or Marine Batt. 11th Regt. N. I, to inspect and report agreeably to the 5th Article of the 10 Section of the Medical Regulations, upon two Sepoys of the 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N. I. said to be Insane.

Surgeon E. C. Harrison—*President.*——

Assistant Surgeon Barrow ⟨ *Members* ⟩ Assistant Surgeon D. Shaw M. D.

3. Major Falls of His Majestys 20th Regt. is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial ordered to assemble tomorrow, in the room of Captain Morgan 4th Regiment.

4. The Interpreter of the 2d Extra Batt. to attend the General Court Martial ordered to assemble tomorrow.

5. Lieut. Grant of the 2d Regt. of Cavalry, has leave to remain at the Presidency until the end of this month.

2. Lieutenants G. B. Brown and J. B. Glennie of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment N. I., the former at present doing duty with the 1st Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment, and the latter with the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. are directed to join the Battalions to which they belong.

3. Lieutenant John Beck of the 1st or Marine Battalion 11th Regiment N. 1. is attached to do duty with the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. 1.

4. Lieutenant Charles Johnson of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. having been reported qualified for the duties of an Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language by a Committee; is directed to return to Baroda without delay.

5. The 1st. or Marine Battalion 11th Regiment N. I. will furnish a Guard of 1 Havildar, 1 Naique, and 9 Sepoys, to embark at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning in charge of a Prisoner, on board the Ship Bussorah

Merchant bound for Bengal, the Commissariate Department will put on Board Eight weeks provisions and fuel for the Guard and Lieutenant Colonel Mackonochie will report the Cast of the Men of which it will be composed, to the Commissary General immediately.

6. The Officers Commanding the Artillery, His Majestys 20th Regiment, and the Bombay European Regiment, will report the number of Convalescent Men requiring to be sent to the Southern Concan for a change of Air to the Adjutant General tomorrow morning by 10 o'clock, and hold them in readiness to embark at the shortest notice.

The Artillery will give one Subaltern for Detachment with the convalescent men of that Corps and the Bombay European Regiment; and His Majestys 20th Regiment will give another Subaltern with the convalescent men of that Regt. and to have charge of all such men from His Majesty's Regiments as may be ordered from time to time to the Southern Concan on account of their health, during the present season.

7. Mr. Assistant Surgeon R. Ouseley at present attached to the 2d Batt. of Artillery at Matoonga, will proceed immediately on board the Hon'ble Companys Cruizer Antelope, to have Medical charge of that Vessel, and to relieve Mr. Sub, Assistant Surgeon Fergusoq.

No. 1: The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following Lists of Cadets and Assistant Surgeons be published in General Orders.

No. 3. — 1821.

Rank of Cadets Appointed for the Bombay Infantry and proceeding by the following Ships, viz

John Bowman M'cKenzie Gillanders—Roscoe—Sailed 14th May 1822.

Patrick Theodore French—Barkworth—do. 25th May do.

Horatio Nelson Ramsay—Bombay Marchant—do 29th May do.

John Hallett—do. do. do.
Henry John Lamotte,—do. do. do.
Edward Skipper,— do. do. do.
Charles Pavin,—James Sibbald—
Isaac Munt— do. do.
George Nelson Prior— do. do. do.
Charles William Wenn,—do. do. do.
George James Lloyd— do. do. do.
Robert Long— do. do. do.
John Burrowes—do. do. do. do.

(Signed) Wm. ABINGTON.
East India House 31st May 1822.

A True Copy (Signed) J. DART Sec.
East India House London the 5th June 1822.

No. 1. — 1821.

Rank of Assistant Surgeons Appointed for Bombay and proceeding by the following Ships viz.

Andrew Mackell—Castle Huntly—Sailed 25th Feb. 1822.

John Howison,—Barkworth,— do. 25th May.
John M'cMorris—,do. do. do.
Jeffery Amherst Sinclair,—James Sibbald.

(Signed) Wm. ABINGTON,
East India House 31st May 1822.

(Signed) J. DART Sec.
East India House London the 5th June 1822.

Bombay Castle, 7th Nov. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate to Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Hunter of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having received the rank of the undermentioned Cadets who arrived on the Ship Backworth on the 1st instant, and have produced Certificates of their appointments, they are admitted into the Service from that date, and permanently posted with dates of Commissions as follows.

	Rank as Ensigns	To what Corps Appointed,
Frederick M'cGillivray—16th June 1820.		Engineers
Charles William Grant—19th Dec.		
do.		do.

Mr. Patrick Theodore French, Cadet for the Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons John Howison and John M'cMorris, having also reported their arrival on the Barkworth, and produced the Certificate and covenants of their several appointments on this Establishment, are admitted as such, Mr. Patrick Theodore French is promoted to Ensign; Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

6th Regiment N. I.

	Date of Appointment
Lieut. Alexander Reid to be Adjutant of the 2d Batt. vice Ouseley proceeding to Europe on furlough, relinquishing his present situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master.....	1st Nov. 1822
Lieut. Thomas Gidley to be Adjutant to the wing of the 2d Batt. stationed at Kaira, vice Johnson appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion	ditto ditto

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Barrack Master at Kaira, take charge of the Engineers Department at that station, until the return of Captain Remon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

By the Commander in Cheif.

No. 1. The following transfers are made.

Lieut. Colonel D. Prother, from the 1st Batt. 9th Regiment N. I. to the 2d Batt. 4th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. Colonel M. Kennedy from the 2d Batt. 4th Regt. N. I. to the 1st Batt. 9th Regt. N. I.

2. Lieut. Colonel Pierce of the Artillery, has his leave at the Presidency extended to the 30th instant.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Saturday 9th Nov. 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. Mr. Assistant Surgeon McKell at present attached to the Bombay European Regt. will repair immediately on board the Hon'ble Companys Cruzer Antelope to do duty until relieved by Mr. Assist. Surgeon Ouseley who has been appointed to that Vessel; but has not yet joined as directed by the orders of the 6th instant.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 3D OCT. 1822.

Mr. R. C. Plowden, Salt Agent for the Division of Hidgelee, and Collector of Land Revenue at Ditto.

Mr. W. H. Benson, Assistant to the Mofussil Special Commission, acting under the Provisions of Regulation 1, 1821.

OCT. 10, 1822.

Mr. H. Ricketts, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 10th OCTOBER, 1822.

Mr. Welby Jackson, an Assistant to the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDRES ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 1st October. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bat. Major Digby., *Captain Jacob.*, *Lieut. Stepney.*, *Do. Hunt.*, *Do. Cuppage.* } The Officers named in the margin belonging to the 65th Regt. are relieved from duty with the Detachments of the 13th and 44th in Fort William.

The unexpired Portion of the Leave of Absence granted to Captain Gill of the 21st Regt. in General Orders of the 15th April last, is cancelled, and that Officer is directed to do duty with the Volunteers of the 13th and 44th at present attached to the 17th Regt.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2d October, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers to have effect from the 25th Instant.

Private Ralph Taylor, from the 30th to the 41st Regt and Private Thomas Kirk, from the latter to the former Corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta 4th October, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Dragoons.—Lieut. Anson, from date of Embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

41st Foot.—Lieut. Warren, from date of Embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

87th Foot.—Lieut. Spaight, from date of Embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th October, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

46*th Foot.*—Roger Swetenham, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase vice Rawdon Lawrie, removed to the 11th Dragoons. } *date to be hereafter announced*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th October, 1822.

Captain Turnor, of H. M. 4th Foot, is appointed an Aid-de-Camp to Major General Thomas.

Captain Graham, H M. 59th Regt. has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th October, 1822.

Lieut. O'Halloran, of H. M. 38th Regt. has leave to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for three months from the 10th Instant.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta. 7th October, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Birmingham, whose appointment to the 87th Regt. was announced in General Orders, No. 2716 of the 1st Instant, will continue to do duty with the 89th Regt. untill further Orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

THE JOLTERHEAD FAMILY.

(*Continued from Page* 759.)

About twelvemonths after the above mentioned anniversary dinner, father Taite died; and there was such cavilling among the Gipsies about appointing his successor, that Jolterhead was glad to accept an invitation from his father, and return to his relations. He was now about sixteen years of age: the greater part of which he had passed among the Gipsies. It cannot appear strange, all circumstances considered, that Jolterhead was a singular character; and thought and acted in the most eccentric manner.

Jolterhead's mother continuing her dislike to him, he was boarded at the Inn, of Eymouth. Being idle, Jolterhead fell in love with the landlord's pretty daughter; and having concerted a plan with his paramour, they contrived to steal off unperceived upon one of the best horses in the stable; and having reached the

town of Berwick-upon Tweed, they easily prevailed upon a dissenting preacher to marry them for a few shillings, which Peggy had provided for the occasion.

When they returned to Peggy's parents, at Eymouth, her mother rated them for the step they had taken. Fortunately, for the young couple, Mr. Home of of Blackadder-mount alighted at the Inn the same morning. The landlady, knowing him to be related to the Jolterhead family, told the whole affair to Blackadder-mount "Fat's done cannot be undone" said Mr. H. "ye maungie your dochter something. I hae a farm wantin a tenant, gin the friends o' baith parties will agree, to pienish the young folks I's give them the land wantin security. Fat mair can I do? that young fallow, will mak' a farmer I hae nae doubt."

The friends were fain to close with Blackadder-mount's offer; and Jolterhead commenced farmer. Being mostly a grass farm the friends stocked it with sheep; and as soon as they were sufficiently fat for the butcher, Jolterhead got one slaughtered. He continued to live well as long as the sheep lasted: but at the end of two years, during which time he had paid no rent, he came and applied to Blackadder-mount, for assistance to turn the land into tillage. The proprietor, fondly imagining that were the lands under a proper rotation of corn crops it would be more valuable than lying in pasture, in the exhausted state the former tenant left it, advanced £400 to Jolterhead to buy horses and plows &c. The first thing Jolterhead did was to buy one of the best saddle horses he could procure; and improved his own wardrobe and his wife's at the sametime. What implements of husbandry he procured, he bought at public sales from the stock of out-going tenants at long credit. At the end of another year the money was gone-no rent paid; and no lands brought into cultivation. Jolterhead having sold all his effects for what they would bring, in ready money, left the farm, declaring that "such infernal bad land was not worth any rent, as it would not pay the expence of cultivation."

The relations of Jolterhead now applied to the board of excise to endeavour to get him enrolled an expectant: S.r John Stuart of Allanbank being one of the Commissioners of Excise, got Jolterhead entered upon duty as a supernumerary; and at the end of twelvemonths he was appointed, an Excise officer, and removed to a distillery considerably to the northward of Montrose.

As the narrative will now be confined to Jolterhead's own motions, and his progency, I shall proceed to pourtray his eccentricities in the next chapter.

(To be Continued.(

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 13TH. NOVEMBER 1822.

The Bombay Merchant, Captain Kemp, sailed for London on Sunday last. By this opportunity went passengers Mrs Morgan and two Children, Lieut. Lewis 4th Dragoons, Lt. Harrison 17th Dragoons. and Lieut. Kinchant of the Bombay Marine.

The next Ship for dispatch is the Lord Castlereagh, and her departure is fixed, we understand, for Sunday the 17th ihstant. We have no local or other important intelligence to communicate to our readers this week

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. Cadet John Burrows.
Cornet Charles Delamain 3d Light Cavalry.
Capt. S. Roxoe, A Fort Adjt.
Capt. R. Thomas, 1st Light Cavalry.
Lieut. Colonel 2d | 9th Cavalry.
Capt. Jas. Barlow, Artillery.
Capt. Dunsterville, A C General.
Capt. Adams 17th Dragoons.
Capt. C. Evans, Survey Dept.
Lieut James L. Lister, Qr. Mr 1st | 7th Regt.
Lieut. W. G. Trunbam, M. B. Candeish.
Lieut H. J. Clarke 2d | 2d Regt.
Capt Jas. Gibbon, S. A. C. General.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut W. Smee, Pioneers.
Lieut. Col. Hull. 4th Reg. N. I.
Ensign C. Morton 1st | 5th Regt.
Capt. J Graham. 4th Regt.
Lieut. J. Buck, 4th Regt

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Nov 9. Schooner Malabar, Charles Kail, from Colombo, 9th March, Goa 26th Oct.

10. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Malwan

11. Arab Ship Sallahé, Nacqudah Hajee Mahomed, from Bussorah, 22d Sept. Muscat 29th Oct.

PASSENGERS.

Per Malabar.—Mr A Regnier.

Per Sallahé.—Major Wyndham, William Richardson, late Master of the Liverpool

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 6th Grab Seton, Nacquedah Meerally, to Surat.

7. Brig Pigeon, Thomas Skene, to Mocha.

8. Ship Bussorah Merchant, Edward Hughes, to Calicut and Calcutta.

10. The Hon'ble C. Cruizer Antilope, Lieut. Thomas Tanner, to persian Gulph.

Do. Ship Bombay Merchant (Free Trader) Charles Kemp, to London.

PASSENGERS.

By Bussorah Merchant.—Lieut. Pasby 4th Light Dragoons, Mr. Ogilvy, Mr. Vickers, Aga Mahomed Shirezy, his Wife and two females.

By Bombay Merhant.—Mrs. Morgan, & two Children Lieut. Lewis, 4th Dragoons, Lieut. Harrison, 17th Dragoons.
Lieut. Kintchant, Marine.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Lord Castlereagh, for London.
Cumbrian, for do.
Khuddy, for Bussorah.
Kusrovey, for do.
Countess of Londar, for Malay Coast.
French.—Ship Verginie, for Mauritius.

Calcutta

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 11, H. C. Ship Astell, Thomas Westlock Aldham Commander, from London 23d May and Fort St. George 30th September.

12 Ship Mary Ann, J. Webster, Commander, from Mauritius 13st July and Eskapelly 29th August.

Ship George Crutenden, J. J. R. Bowman, Commander, from Madras 8th August, Masulipatam, Coringa, and Cullingapatam 21st August.

13 Ship Edward Strettell R. Allport, Commander, from Chittigong 29th Sept.

Turkish Ship Ariet Rahomany, Saic Aseer Hussen, Commander from Judda 15th August and Allepee 20th September.

14. Ship Gloucester, W. W. Wyatt Commander, from Perang 5th September and Acheen 14th ditto—Passengers: Mrs Churchman and Child, and Mr. D. Churchman, from Penang

Brig Cawdry, Snaik Ulle Commander, from Malabar Coast 8th September, Calicut, and last from Alepee the 20th September.

15. French Ship Nancy, C. Suezenec Commander, from Bordeaux the 26th June.

Ship Georgiana, R. Babcock Commander, from Madras 25th and Eskapelly 30th September.

16 Ship Agincourt James Mahon Commander, from London 14th April, Madeira and Madras the 3d October.

Ship Almorah, Thomas Winter Commander, from Port Jackson 24th June, Batavia and Penang 24th September.

Ship Neptune, W. E. Edwards Commander, from Batavia the 4th August, Madras and Kisnapatam the 29th September.

Brig Pallas, W. Holmes Commander, from Prince of Wales, Island 16th September.

Arab Ship Fazrobany, Alebalowan, from Judda 15th August.

Arab Ship Melechel Bhur, Hainet Razun Commander, from Bombay the 4th September.

Brig Governor Phillips, T. L. Maingy Commander, from New South Wales the 15th April.

17. Shi Matilda,—Merchant Commander from Mosambique 22d August, and Johanna the 7th September.

The Schooner Mary, and Portuguese Ship Triumfo Americano, arrived off Calcutta on the 15th Instant.

DEPARTURE.—Oct. 9' Brig Sarah, J. Nicholls, Commander, for Rangoon.

French Ship Zelie,—Travers. Commander, for Isle France.

Ship Sultan, J. Hodges, Commander, for Persian Gulp.

Bark Dolphin, O. East, Commander, for Coast and Madras.

10. H. C. Ship Ernaad, D. Jones, Commander, for Colombo.

Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, Commander for Madras.

Ship Portsea, E. Worthington, Commander, for Rangoon.

French Ship Henry, Savegnac, Commander, for Bordeaux.

PASSED TO SEA.

13. Indian Oak, Jane, Victory, Camoens (P.) Dorthy, and Brig Sarah, 14th Zelie. (F.)

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th instant, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Henry Jeffreys, D. C. Bell Esq. Superintendant of Vaccination Konkan Division, to Miss Smyttan.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday Morning the 5th inst. the lady of Captain Malcolm McNeill, of H. M. 17th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

On Wednesday the 6th instant, at the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Leighton, Brigade Major H. C. F., of a daughter.

DEATHS

At Tellicherry, on the 19th ultimo, of a Jungle Fever, which attached her on her way from Madras to Bombay, to join an affectionate Son, Mrs. Butterworth,

leaving a wide circle of friends to lament their irreparable loss.

At Rajcote, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d of Oct. Lieut. Henry Conyngham, of the 1st Regt. of Light Cavalry.

The premature death of this promising young Officer has thrown a general gloom over the society of the station, and his loss will be long and severely felt by his brothers officers in the regiment, by whom he was sincerely beloved and respected.

At Bombay, on the 30th Oct. Daniel, only child of the Revd. J. Nichols, of Taunah, aged three years and nine months.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th October at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Captain Hugh Cathro, Commander of the Ship Paccia, to Miss Adelaide Margaret Cooke, third Daughter of Captain John Cooke, of Calcutta.

On the 12th October at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Joseph Parson, Lieut. Thoms. Betts, to Miss Charlotte Betts.

On the same day, by the Rev. Joseph Parson, Mr. John Brodie to Mrs. Isabella Ross

On the same day, by the Rev. Joseph Parson Mr. Nicholas Burgess, to Miss Mary Vessy.

BIRTH.

On the 9th October, the lady of G. Vrignon, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 11th October, John Henderson, Esq. of the Police Office.

On the 12th October, James Hay, Esq. of Colliprieston in the County of Devon, aged 52 years.

On Saturday, the 12th October, Mr. Thomas Pote, formerly Lieutenant, of the 3d Rohillah Cavalry.

On the 5th October, at the house of his Father (John Wheatley Esq.) of Fever, Ensign George Hampden Wheatley, of the Corps of Engineers, aged 18 years. This scientific and promising young Officer arrived in this Country on the 23d of the last month

At Serampore, on the 12th October, Major V. Wickede, of the Danish Company's Service, deeply regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church on Thursday, the 24th of October, by the Revd. Wm. Thomas, Senior Chaplain, Wm. Scott, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Binny, and Co. to Jessy, eldest Daughter of Colonel Frees, Acting Commandant of Artillery

On the 25th instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Revd. Mr. Lewis, James Trail, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Maria, second Daughter of John S. Sherman, Esq.

On the 23th instant, at the Black Town Chapel, J. A. Coutet, Esq. to Eliza Matilda, daughter of the late Thomas Blyth, Esq.

DEATH.

At Purseewaukum, on the 23d instant, Mrs. Hannah Matt, by a short, but painful illness of a fortnight, after the delivery of her first Son, in the 26th year of her age.—the gentle address, and affable disposition of this female, endeared her to her disconsolate Husband, and a large circle of her relations and friends.

Calcutta.

A few days since, as a woman and her daughter, (a girl about eleven years of age) in the employ of Mr. John Kent, of Stanton were gathering herbs, the girl trod upon a viper, which immediately curled itself round her ankle. She called her mother to her assistance, and being anxious to extricate her daughter from such a dangerous predicament, the woman took her knife, and severed the viper's head from its body: but, unfortunately in so doing the enraged viper turned itself and bit her in the finger *twice*, before she could succeed in cutting off its head. The woman was not aware that the viper had bitten her; but from the acute pain in the finger, and the whole limb becoming suddenly swelled, she suspected what had occurred, and immediately returned home. The symptoms of the animal poison rapidly became more apparent; the finger and arm assumed a livid appearance, as did also the lips and tongue, which were exceedingly swelled; the sight failed, the pulse weak, slow and irregular—pain at the heart, cold sweats, and all the usual symptoms attendant on the absorption of animal poison. Medical assistance was immediately procured, proper remedies used, and she is now in a fair way of recovery.

[*Bengal Hurkaru,—October* 3.

ADVERTISEMENT

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Be pleased to insert the following, in your widely circulated Paper, that a poor *love-sick swain* may no longer live in gloomy singleness.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Wanted, by a young man of family, figure and rather fashionable manners, (a little bit of a Dandy) a *Wife*. She must be *well made*, accomplished and of genteel connections, but must not belong to the family of the Evergreens that have made such a noise in the JOURNAL of late, Money would be some *slight* recommendation, as although the Advertiser is an *Eligible*, yet he finds the "Siller" a scarce commodity. Should any Lady possessing the forementioned qualifications wish to have a conference previous to final arrangements, the Advertiser is to be found *near* No. 1 Chowringhee. Application to be made to A. B.

N. B. No blood of the house of Timour must flow in the Lady's veins.

KING'S ROYAL IRISH DRAGOONS.

Division Orders by Major General Lewis Thomas, C. B. Commanding the Cawnpore Division of the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAWNPORE, SEPTEMBER 14, 1822.

The Review this-morning, of His Majesty's 8th (or K. R. I) Regiment of Light Dragoons, afforded Major General Thomas the highest species of satisfaction, in fact, a mingled sensation of pleasure and admiration, having for its source the interesting spectacle of a Corps of European Cavalry, which after a service of twenty years in India, under all the disadvantages of climate, and a tropical sun, appeared to vie with any Corps of the same description, he had ever seen even in Europe, and exhibiting practical proof, that whether in point of freshness and vigour, and in all the powerful energies of that branch of an Army, or a familiar intimacy with, and display of the most masterly manœuvres, together with the numerous minor attentions of the best disciplined Corps, the 8th Dragoons, stands in all eminently conspicuous.

2nd,—The Major General is sorry the departure of this noble Corps for Europe will debar him an opportunity of seeing them at the half-yearly Inspection, when it would be in his power to do this justice to their merits in his confidential reports to the Horse Guards: and of which he could certainly not speak too highly, as well of the men as their Officers. *Proud* may Major Deare and his Officers be of such a Corps. To Major Deare their Commander, in particular, who accompanied them originally from Europe, and must have had so large a share in their discipline, it must be peculiarly a subject of self gratification and delight.

3rd.—But the Major General feels it would be unjust to limit his praise of the 8th Dragoons to their merits in a Military point of view; what will be no less appreciated is the estimate in which their moral and social virtues had been held by all classes of people, as well the Natives of this country as their fellow countrymen of Europe, evinced by the former in various affectionate and affecting instances of good will and kindness towards them wherever stationed.

4th.—The Major General takes this opportunity of bidding farewell to the Regiment; although he has not had the good fortune to be often at the same Station with the 8th, or personally acquainted with many of them, he saw enough in the party Major Deare had with him on the service at Callinghur, to be perfectly satisfied that the Regiment at large will ever be an honor to the British Army, and he is quite sure, he has the united voice of the Cawnpore community with him in expressing their regret at the loss of their society, and in wishing them a prosperous voyage to Europe, with health and happiness in whatever part of the world they may be destined.

[*Calcutta, Journal.—Oct.* 7.

FAMILY OF THE PERSIAN PRINCE.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR,

As some particulars of the family of His Highness Futteh Oollah Khan, lately arrived from Persia, may be interesting to some of your readers, and as the circumstances may not be generally known, I have taken the liberty of sending a hasty sketch from "Waring's Tour to Sheraz."

Though Mr. Waring's History of the Zund dynasty is written with great ease, and in a pleasant natural style, it is somewhat deficient in clearness and perspicuity. I trust, however, the following account from it may prove acceptable.—

On the death of Ulee Moorad Khan, in A. D. 1784, Jafir Khan (the grandfather of Futteh Oollah) ascended the throne of Persia, and was assassinated in 1788 by the machinations of Syyud Moorad Khan who was proclaimed King, and letters were written in his name to the different Chieftains under the Government of Sheraz. Upon receiving this intelligence, Lootf Ulee Khan (the father of our royal visitor) was deserted by the whole of his army, and was happy with five attendants to accomplish his escape to Bushire. He here meets with protection and hospitality from Sheikh Nasir, who in the course of three months assembled a force with the view of be-

sieging Sheraz, upon which Syyud Moorad Khan sent a force against him, and penetrated to Dalikee, near which place Lootf Ulee Khan was encamped, when a conspiracy broke out in the enemy's camp which put the brother of Syyud Moorad Khan into the power of Lootf Ulee Khan, who put him to death. Syyud Moorad Khan however effected his escape, and sheltered himself from immediate danger in the citadel.

It would be impossible to relate in the small compass of a newspaper the wonderfnl reverses of fortune, and the many deeds of valour of this intrepid warrier, whom no misfortune could depress.

In 1790, Lootf Ulee Khan left Sheraz and determined upon attracking Kirman. He left the nominal government of Fars in the hands of his younger brother, a youth of tender age and no experience; but committed the civil administration of affairs to Hajee Ibrahim and the defence of the fort, and the adjacent country to Burkhodar Khan.

Lootf Ulee Khan was shortly afterwards most treacherously deserted by Hajee Ibrahim, who was indebted to the family of the Zunds for the distinction and credit he possessed. The causes of this ingratitude and treason do not appear to be well ascertained.

The persian historian, from whom Mr. Waring occasionally extracts says, that "Burkhodar Khan, being a relation of Lootf Ulee Kan, and much esteemed by him, expected that Hajee Ibrahim should pay him the attention which was due to a superior. The dignity of his situation or the pride of Hajee Ibrahim would not allow him to make this unmeaning sacrifice. Mutual neglect excited mutual ill will; the transition from ill will to open and avowed enmity was easy and unobservable and the absurd, folly of two men affected the ruin, and almost utter extinction of a family, which had swayed the sceptre of Persia, for more than half a century." Burkhodar Khan contrived to insinuate into the King's mind some suspicion of Hajee Ibrahim's fidelity, who finding himself regarded with distrust by Lootf Ulee Khan, was determined to anticipate the machinations of his enemies, and shortly after broke out into open rebellion, and advanced with a force, part of which he detached to occupy the passes between Maeen and Geery, and encamped in the latter place. His attendants had flattered him with the hope that Lootf Ulee Khan would fly the instant he heard of his approach, but in the words of Mr. Waring, they mistook the character of Lootf Ulee Khan, whose ardent spirit courted either dominion or death. His perseverance was unconquerable, and his resolution might be called desperate. He became familiar with hardship, and sought danger that he might find glory." In this instance he is again deserted, but finds an asylum with Meer Husein Khan. He now commences a journey into Candaria, and having received letters from two of his adherents, who informed him that they had collected a force, he lost not a moment in joining those friends, whose affection for him predominated over the malice of his fortune, He was joined on the road by a body of Afgans, and proceeded with Mohummed Khan to Bum, where he was received by Juhan Geer Khan. With their joint forces he marched against Kirman, and after a considerable resistance, carried the place by assault. The Governor with the principal Officers effected their escape.

"Lootf Ulee Khan commanded coins, to be struck, and prayers to be read in his name; *his fortune smiled*," but it was the smile which is often the forerunner of death.

Aga Mohummud, that persevering enemy to both himself and his father, marches to oppose him and after some partial changes in Lootf Ulee Khan's favor, at length suceeds in conquering, and taking him prisoner. His attendants had informed him of the suspicious approach of Mihr Ulee Khan, who was accompanied by a body of armed men, but his presumptuous disposition made him treat their information with contempt. He was now surrounded and attempted to escape on horseback: his horse was wounded and fell, still not disheartened, he attacked his enemies, till he received two wounds on the head and arm.

He was sent immediately to Aga Mohummud, who instantly ordered him to be blinded, but the tyrant still dreading him, soon afterwards gave orders for his murder. His remains were deposited in the mausoleum of one of the sons of Imaum.

My subject has carried me further than I originally intended, and my sketch is any thing but a short one, but I cannot close my letter, without relating the character of this great man as given by Mr. Waring.

"The actions of Lootf Ulee Khan sufficiently declares his character. His bravery would not be equalled by the inflexible fortitude which he manifested at the most disastrous events, and at the most sudden and unexpected reverses of fortune. If victory made him presumptuous, defeat never made him despond; and whether deserted by his troops, or betrayed by his friends, he still evidence the same unconquerable spirit; he might not command success, but he was abler to repel despair."

"Few men have contended with more ardou for glory; and were I to compare his character with any European monarch, I should prefer our English Richard's to Charles the Twelth's. His military talents appear to have been very great, at least much superior to that of his antagonists. He may be accused of a want of prudence, but his history betrays no instance of it; and his measures appear to have been well calculated to remedy unavoidable misfortune. He may have been supposed to have been deficient in the act of conciliation; but in a country where the dagger of the assassin is concealed under the garb of friendship, we must hesitate before we pronounce undisguished treachery to be the result of supposed acts of violence. The prosperity of Lootf Ulee Khan procured him many friends, who deserted him when his fortune declined; and in Persia even they want the hardihood to avow ingratitude. Lootf Ulee Khan was at the time of his murder, about twenty-five years of age, tall and handsome. He was a most accomplished horseman, and was esteemed unrivalled in the military exercises of Persia.

Lootf Ulee Khan was the last sovereign of the Zund dynasty, but his son Futteh Oollah Khan is related to the reigning family, by the marriage of His Highness's sister with the heir apparent to the Throne of Persia.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Calcutta, September 21, 1822. K.

[CAL. JOURN.

Ap. to the Govt. Gaz. October, 17.

On Monday last, the Persian Prince FUTTEH ULEE KHAN went up to Barrackpore, on a visit to His Excellency the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS. During His Highness's stay there, his Lordship gratified him with a sight of a Steam Engine, which seemed to excite his admiration, and to afford him much pleasure. His Highness returned to town this morning, apparently impressed with a deep sense of his Lordship's kind attention and hospitality.

There was a launch yesterday at Fort Gloster, and notwithstanding, the unfavorable state of the weather, the party assembled from Calcutta to view the spectacle, were highly gratified by the beautiful style in which the Ship glided off the stocks about 2 o'clock, P. M. The Ship, which is a perfect model of naval architecture and does the greatest credit to the artist Mr. DAVIS, was christened the *James Colvin* This ceremony was performed by Captain SNODGRASS, of the 4th Regiment N. I. After which, a party sat down to an excellent dinner, where success was drank to the *James Colvin*, and the fatigues of the day amply compensated for in a flowing bowl.

[*The India Gazette.—October 17.*

MEDICAL REPORT.

1ST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

The height of the Thermometer has been frequently greater than during the last week; and much rain having fallen, an *increase* of illness was to be expected. Besides which, the month of *October* should certainly be considered as a more sickly month than September, and altho the latter is generally spoken of as the worst, it will be found from experience that the former is more entitled to the appellation. This is also naturally to be expected, because "the breaking up of rains" leaves many surfaces exposed to exhalation, which were before covered with water. A moist state of atmosphere combined with such heat as produces this state by rapid evaporation, must necessarily cause an encrease of general disease. Hence, conformably to this general principle, the proportion of illness has very *considerably and suddenly encreased* during the last week.*

FEVERS have not been so frequent: but the most prevailing attacks have been what is called "Colds" in all their varieties (including Fever in a secondary view,) and with great severity. Hence complaints of the chest have been produced and old cases of this kind renewed.

Bowel Complaints have been very prevalent from the same exciting causes, but in general neitheir severe nor lasting.

Acute Rheumatisms (or Rheumatic Gout) have been called forth, in systems subject to such attacks.

Female complaints have, in general been less frequent, tho' some severely flatulent spasms have occurred, most acutely distressing to the patient.

Children's diseases have also abated—and there has been a smaller number of little sufferers

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* Hence the P. S. to the Editor remains unfinished.

this week than the last, forming one of those happy, but oft inexplicable exceptions to generally exciting causes, which are frequently witnessed.

The *monster Cholera* sleeps not. Several cases have occurred, calling upon the Medical Sentinel to be upon the alert, and neither *betray his trust* by sleeping at his post, nor traitorously indulging himself or others in a false security, a self-complacent apathy, or miserable delusion of themselves! It is to be hoped however, that the number of remedies which have been as wisely and judiciously as humanely published, comprising a variety of accessible and effective antidotes, may tend to shorten the march, if not stop the career of this dangerous and too frequently irresistable Enemy, in his approaches to seize his Victims. The absolute necessity of uniform temperance in *every* respect cannot be too strongly or too frequently inculcated upon every individual, particularly as relates to eating and drinking and exposure to the weather by day or night.

Durrumtollah, 8th Oct. 1822. P.

Bengal Hurkaru.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA.—SECOND WEEK IN OCTOBER.

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

October 1822.		Degs	October 1822.		Degs
Tuesday 8th	6½ A. M.	82	Saturday 12.	6½ A. M.	80
	12 M	9		6 P. M.	87
	5 P M.	9	Sunday 13th	6 A. M.	79
	Showery.			2 P. M.	90
Wednesday 9th.	6½ A. M.	8		4½ P. M.	90
	12 M.	9		6 A M.	80
	6 P. M.	8	Monday, 14th	12 M.	90
Thursday 10,	5½ A. M.	7		5 P. M.	86
	2 P. M.	9		The day cloudy, in evening	
	6 P. M.	8		corruscations.	
	corrus. in the nigh				
Friday, 11th.	7 A. M.	80	Highest Range		94
	12 M.	2	Lowest Ditto		78
	4½ P M.	87	Average Medium,		86

MEDICAL REPORT.

The average of the Thermometer has continued the same as last week, and the general state of Disease much the same likewise; tho' happily decreasing during the last two or three days. The same complaints prevail, chiefly *Frebrile* attacks, with the usual consequences of common *Colds*. *Female* Diseases have been been less frequent, and *Children* have also suffered less.

The terrific visitations of Cholera have not ceased; while in some cases that were supposed to be Cholera, and very naturally excited an immediate alarm, the symptoms evidently arose from the intemperate use of such food as had disagreed with the stomach; and the efforts of nature in expelling such intruders as had been thus *degradingly* forced upon her, were mistaken for symptoms of Cholera, so that by terrifying the individual, they were made the means of retaliation for the injury sustained by the system. The distinction however between Cholera, and the sufferings of an individual under the effect of improper food, is discoverable by the want of that peculiar and never-to-be-forgotten expression of countenance, especially of the eyes, and the want of that deathly *clammy* coldness of the skin, which the eye and touch of experience will instantly recognise. In these cases the best remedy is the *immediate* administration of a Purgative, which removing the cause of irritation enables the system to recover its former state: and which effect is farther expedited by the exhibition of any warm cordial, as hot Wine or Brandy and Water taken after the action on the Bowels has ceased; when the patient being allowed to sleep for 2 or 3 hours, generally awakes quite recovered.

Attacks of this kind, may occur at all times throughout the year, (and are very frequent among the Natives) being self sought: but the constitution is more disposed to be influenced by such causes, when the present state of atmosphere prevails—and if at the same time Cholera is *known to be* taking its frequent perambulations, alarm is more readily excited. There is however another source of evil during the present state of the weather which applies chiefly to our public places and more particularly influences the natural delicacy and susceptibility of the *Female* habit: but which happily admits of relief by means that are easily attainable—and would probably be immediately proved, if the circumstance were duly represented.

This allusion relates particularly to our CHURCHES.

It is true that a number of Punkas are kept in constant motion, but it is a well known *fact*, that the influence of these fans do not extend to all, nor do those persons who sit immediately beneath or near them, enjoy their full effect, from the negligence and inattention of those *Natives* who are hired to attend to this duty exclusively.

Hence it is that the heat becomes so oppressive as to overcame the delicacy of the Female System, and scarcely a week elapses that does not afford instances of some one being compelled to leave the Church; and frequently in a state when to remove them would be improper, if not impossible until a *Partial* recovery has been effected. But where or how is this to be accomplished? and what means are at hand that can be resorted to at the *moment* and employed with effect? Yet until such Partial amendment has been effected, it is often impossible to remove the patient, as in cases of Spasm or Fits, violent struggling, &c.

This evil might be very easily remedied by adopting a method which there is no doubt would be immediately sanctioned by the Reverend the Clergy of this Metropolis if brought to their notice; and there can be no doubt that had it occured to them before, the opportunity for such a mention of it would have been superseded.

It is therefore very respectfully proposed that a few medicines, essential at the moment, should be kept in the Vestry Room of every Church placed upon the Table to be *always in sight*, as a

CHURCH MEDICINE CHEST;

CONTAINING.

Brandy.	Laudanum
Wine.	Spts. Sal Volatile, or Volatile Ammonia,
Water.	
Smelling Salts. in a large (4 oz) *wide-mouthed* Stopper Bottle for greater effect.	Spts. Lavender,
	Europe Vinegar,
	Sugar in Powder.
	Ess. of Peppermint.

2 Rummers,
2 Wine, glasses, } *
3 or 4 Fans.

The whole to be secured with a lock and key with the later tied to the handle of the Chest.

This chest should be a fixture and never *on any account* be suffered to be removed; that every person may know where to find it. The Medicine Chest and each article should be inscribed with the name of the Church (as *Cathedral Vestry Medicine Chest*) to which it belongs; which would either prevent the removal of any article in the forgetfulness or fear of the moment, or secure its return: and a person should be directed to see that the Bottles are kept supplied with the best articles the stopper of each bottle should also be tied to the neck that it may not be mislaid or lost, but immediately replaced so as to secure the Medicine from the access of air, &c.

A particular room, as the Vestry or one adjoining the door of the Church, for ready egress, should be appropriated for the reception of any person taken ill in the Church with a wash hand-stand, water, towel &c to which they can be immediately carried from the Congregation; and their friends administer the relief required, until a Medical attendant is procured if necessary—and *none in the Church*!!!—(as was the case when the Governor General had a fit during the Service) And when the patient is sufficiently recovered to go home the conveyance may be procured and the Patient may be conveyed home with more comfort and safety,

It may be proper to add that "*The room for the reception of persons taken ill during the service*," should be near the door and with the above designation written over it, sufficiently conspicuous to every person who enters the Church. An attendant or two also with a plate and inscription, or some explanatory insignia, should be always in waiting at the door, *not allowed* to leave it, during the Service—and ready to assist in every case, or in any way that may be directed. This, which has already been suggested, would not only afford every means of relief to an evil which can neither be foreseen nor prevented—which can only happen to those who are attentive to their public duties; but would also afford a great degree of comfort and confidence to every person *from* the conviction that should they be ill—they can *immediately* retire to a *Medical room*, where the means of instant relief are procurable.

Need it be added that to delicate Females, in a climate like this, so powerfully and often suddenly acting upon their constitutions—those who are called the *Devout Sex*—to such as are habitual Invalids—to Children, old enough to attend and join in the service of the Church, and who often suffer from excessive heat—to parents—who have all their sympathies called forth on such occasions—need the advantages of such a means be urged—in the *opportunity* of affording such salutary aid, when so imperously demanded! and to such as afford the means,—and such as receive the aid—it is alike consolatory and beneficial—while it converts every assistant in such a work of mercy—into—A Good Samaritan!

Durrumtolah 15. *Oct.* 1822. P.

Bengal Hurkaru, October 17.

Charity Sermons.—It is our pleasing task to record fresh efforts, among Christians of every creed, in the benevolent work of relieving the suffering *Irish*. The following charity Sermons are announced for the three ensuing Sundays, at the several places of worship at the Presidency, and in the order undermentioned:—

The Reverend Doctor Bryce, at the Kirk, in the forenoon of Sunday next.

The Reverend Mr. Hill, at the Union Chapel, in the afternoon of the same day at half past 7 o'clock.

The Reverend Vicar Fre' Manoel Da Santa Thereza, at the Chapel of Nossa Senhora De Rozaria, in the forenoon of Sunday the 27th instant.

The Reverend D. Corrie, at the Cathedral, in the forenoon of Sunday the 3d proximo.

Penance of a Faquir.—In the Ruche d' Aquitaine of the 10th of June, we find the following extracts from the Journal des Voy-

* It would be advantagous to have the drinking vessels of metal as Silver or any other kind to prevent the accident of being broken in the month, during a fit.

AGES, which we not recollect to have seen in any Indian paper.

Extract of a letter from Mr Fisher, Missionary at Meerut in Hindoostan, dated 4th of May, 1820.

"Last Sunday my three sons saw near Hurdwar a Faquir, preparing himself for something extraordinary. He was surrounded by many Hindoo Pilgrims, who assisted him in the horrible project he had formed of expiating a crime which he had committed a long time ago. His friends *adored* him, in the literal sense of the word; kissed his feet, called him GOD and implored his blessing. A large fire was kindled under the branch of an old tree to which the Faquir tied two strong ropes with a running knot into which he slipped his feet: thus suspended, the head downwards, over the fire, a third cord was fastened towards the end of the branch by means of which he could with one hand swing himself backwards and forwards across the smoke and flame, whilst with the other hand he counted beads strung on a thread in order to make sure of the period of four hours, during which he had imposed upon himself to perform this penance daily for twelve years, about nine of which were already past. A tight bandage covered his eyes, and another his mouth to prevent him from being suffocated by the smoke. By this practice he expected (he said) to expiate his sins, and become a saint for ever. During the last half hour he holds himself in an upright position and swings in a circle around the fire, and at last he rolls in the hot ashes.

Bengal Hurkaru, October 18.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—We have heard with much regret, that as Mr. Henry Imlach was proceeding up the river with a sum of money, with which he had been entrusted by an Agency House here, to convey to an Indigo Factory, he was attacked some where between Calcutta and Moisgunge by 35 Dakoits, whereby the boat was sunk, and he lost his life.

Bengal Hurkaru, October 21.

POSTSCRIPT.

About half past 9 o'clock last night, we received an Extra Bankshall Report, announcing the arrival of the Hon'ble C. Ship *Dorsetshire*, Captain LYD, from London the 12th June. She parted company with the *Warren Hastings* on the 8th July, in Lat 10 7' N, Long. 24· 13' W., and with the *Winchelsea* on the 14th August, in Lat, 30· O' S., and Long. 18· O' W., having H, M, 44th Regt. on board.

Sup. to the India Gaz. October 21.

CARADEE BRAHMINS.

The tribe of Brahmins called Caradee, formerly had a horrid custom of yearly sacrificing a young Brahmin of a different sect, to their household God, Sukhtee, who delights in human blood, and is represented with three fiery eyes covered with red flowers, in one hand holding a sword, and in the other a bottle. The prayers of his votaries are directed to him only, during the first nine days of the Dusserah feast, and on the evening of the tenth day, a feast is prepared to which the whole family are invited and an intoxicating drug is continued to be mixed with the victuals of the unsuspecting stranger whom the master of the house has for several months or perhaps, years treated with the greatest attention and kindness, and even to lull into a fatal security given him his daughter in marriage; as soon as the effects of the poisonous and intoxicating drug appear, the master of the house unattended takes the death devoted victim into the temple, leads him three times round the Idol, and when he prostrates himself, takes the opportunity of cutting his throat, and with the greatest care collects the flowing blood into a small bowl which he first applies to the lips of his ferocious God, and then sprinkles it over the dead body, which is put into a hole dug for its reception at the foot of the Idol.

After the perpetration of this cruel action, the *innocent* Brahmin returns, to his family and spends the night in mirth and revelry, his mind perfectly satisfied, that for the praiseworthy action, the favour of his blood delighting deity will remain upon him for the space of twelve years. On the morning of the following day, the corpse is taken from the hole into which it had been thrown, and then the Idol is deposited until next Dusserah, and until the sacrifice of another victim.

This horrible custom, however has been greatly discontinued of late years, from the following circumstance, which happened at Poonah, during the time of the Paiswah Ballagee Bagee Row.

A young and handsome Carnatic Brahmin, fatigued with travel and oppressed with the scorching heat of the sun, sat himself down in the Verandah of a rich Brahmin (of the Caradee-sect) who in a short time passing that way and preceiving that the young man was a stranger, kindly invited him into his house, to remain until he perfectly recovered from the fatigues of his journey. The young and unsuspecting Brahmin readily accepted the kind invitation, and was for several days treated with so much attention and kindness that he showed no inclination to depart, especially since he had seen the Brahmin's beautiful Daughter, for whom he conceived a most violent attachment, and before a mouth elapsed he asked and obtained her in marriage; they lived happily together until the time of the Dusserah, when the deceitful old Brahmin, as he had all along intended, determined to Sacrifice his Son-in-law to the household God of his caste; accordingly on the tenth day of the feast, he succeeded in mixing a poisonous and intoxicating drug in his victuals, not however without being perceived by his daughter, who was passionately fond of her husband. She continued without being observed to exchange his dish with that of her brother, who in a short time became intoxicated and senseless. The unhappy father seeing the helpless state of his son and despairing of his recovery, carried him to the temple, put him to death with his own hands and made an offering of his blood to the idol Sukhtee; this being perceived by the young Brahmin, he asked his wife the reason of an action so shocking and so unnatural, and was informed by her of the particulars of the whole affair and of his recent danger; he, alarmed for his own safety and desirous that justice should be inflicted on the cruel Brahmin, contrived to make his escape and immediately repairing to the Paishwa, fell at his feet and related the whole affair.

Orders were instantly given to seize every Caradee Brahmin in the city of Poonah, and particularly the infamous perpetrator of the horrid deed, who was immediately put to death together with several hundred Brahmins, who were convicted of similar practices. All of the same sect, were expelled the City, and strict injunctions laid upon the Inhabitants to have with them as litte connection as possible for the future.

By this well-timed severity the Paishwa effectually prevented the repitition of similar crimes, and the Caradee Brahmins are now contented with sacrificing a Buffalo or a Sheep, instead of a human victim.

[*Sup. to the India Gaz.—Sept.* 30.

Madras.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. G. Turnball, to be Accountant General

Mr. S. Nicolls, to be Deputy Accountant General and Commercial Accountant and Auditor.

Mr. W. P. Blair, to be Duputy Accountant General in the Department of Military Accounts.

Mr. J. C. Morries, to be Junior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. De Newbolt, to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam.

The *Providence* has nearly discharged her Cargo, and will continue her voyage for Bengal on Thursday or Friday.

The Ships *York*, *Sir Edward Paget* and *Hibernia* were loading for Madras, and were to be dispatched soon after the *Providence*.

By letters received from Goa we are informed that official accounts have been received in that City of the declaration of the Independance of Brazil. We have been favored with copies of the Proclamations and other documents on this interesting occasion, which at a season of greater leisure we may find time to translate and publish. These gratifying accounts were conveyed to Goa by a Ship which left Rio de Janeiro in July.

We have letters from Mangalore, stating that there has not been such a vast fall of rain in the memory of the oldest inhabitant as this year. The rains too still continue to pour at the date of our latest letters—the 15th instant.

The Honorable the GOVERNOR returned on Saturday morning from his extensive tour to the seat of Government. The usual Salute was fired on this occasion. We are happy to add that the GOVERNOR and all his party have arrived in the best health, notwithstanding the excessive rains to which they have been exposed during the greater part of the journey. Lady *Munro* and Lady *Grey* arrived from Bangalore yesterday.

Sir *Willingham Franklin*, who, as before announced, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, landed from the *Providence* on Friday morning under the salute due to his rank. A special Court will be held this forenoon at 11 o'Clock, when the new Judge will be sworn into Office, and commence his judicial functions.

Sup. to the Madras Courier,—October 22.

LADY MUNRO returned to the Government House from Bangalore yesterday.

LADY GREY also returned to the Presidency yesterday.

SIR WILLINGHAM FRANKLIN landed on Friday morning from the *Providence* under a Salute of 15 guns from the Fort Battery. LADY FRANKLIN landed at the same time.

The *Mahomed Shah*, Capt. Oliver, which left this place on the 23d of August, was unfortunate

ly lost on her passage to Calcutta—she was fallen in with in a sinking state off Jaggernaut by the *Clyde*, and her people taken on board that Ship, which has since safely arrived in the Bengal River.

Sup. to the Govt. Gaz. Oct. 22.

The awful sentence of the Law was on Tuesday last carried into execution on *John Rodgers*. Nothing could exceed the penitence and deep contrition of the unfortunate malefactor. This satisfactory state of mind is chiefly to be attributed to the humane exertions of the Rev. W. Roy, whose benevolent precepts and unremitting attention had awakened the unhappy man to a full sense of his awful situation. For the Sake of example, and to give the greatest possible publicity to the solemn spectacle, the execution took place on the Northern Esplanade in the presence of the European Troops of the Garrison, and a numerouse concourse of spectators. The following is a true confession of the unfortunate man, dictated by himself and published at his own request :—

MADRAS JAIL, 22*d October*, 1822.

TO THE PUBLIC,

Impressed with a deep sense of the sinful life that I have lived, I do this make my last confession to be published for the good of my fellow creatures, to prevent them from involving themselves in the same guilt, and bringing themselves to the shameful end that I have brought myself to. I hope that every one who hears of my unhappy fate will take warning and avoid all kinds of bad company. Bad company, drinking, swearing and following after bad women have been the cause of bringing me to what I have come to: but I hope through the Blood of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, that I shall be forgiven all my sins; in him do I put my trust, (O let me not be confounded)—My dear Brother Soldiers, who are exposed to so many dangers through that overwhelming enemy arrack, let me warn you against this cursed liquor that has brought so many brave men to ruin. You will hardly ever hear of a case that is brought before the Civil Court but there is arrack mentioned. Heated with arrack, and burning with jealousy on account of a wretched woman, I murdered a man whom I never intended to hurt, and who the same day was my bottle companion and on the highest terms of friendship with me. This I hope will fully show what drinking and bad company may bring a man to.

JOHN RODGERS,
HIS ✕ MARK.
H. M. 54th Regt.

WITNESSES. { WM. ROY, *chaplain*,
MICHL. KIOGH, *H. M. 30th Regt.*
HIS ✕ MARK.

Penng.

PENANG, SEPT 4.—The H. C. Ship SIR DAVID SCOTT, W. Hunter, Esq. Captain, left the harbour on Monday morning for China.

We have much satisfaction in stating that the American brig ANNE, reported in our last to be on shore on the West side of the Island, has been got off and came into the Harbour on Saturday afternoon. On examination it appears that she has not suffered any damage.

SEPTEMBER 7.—On Wednesday evening came into the harbour the Ship WELLINGTON, Captain E. Maxwell, from Calcutta the 17th Ultimo.

Passengers :—Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Owen.

The WELLINGTON is bound to Singapore and Batavia, and, we understand, will sail in the course of this day.

The H. C. Ship EARL OF BALCARRAS, P. Cameron, Esq. Captain, from Calcutta the 21st Ultimo, anchored in the harbour late on Thursday evening.

Passengers :—Mrs. Macalister Mrs. White and two Children, Miss White; the Honorable J. Macalister, Esq. Member of Council of this Presidency, C. Palmer, Esq. Captain White, D. Ramsay, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, and Ensign Cary.

Yesterday forenoon, Mr. Macalister landed at the Jetty under the customary honors.

We are concerned to state that the Infant Son of Mr. Macalister, died at Sea during the Voyage.

The H. C. Ship LONDON, is reported to sail this day, in prosecution of her Voyage to China.

The Brig STONHAM, from Calcutta, passed the Island on Thursday.

English News.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Friday, May 31, 1822.

Our Cotton Market has been all week flat in the extreme, and prices of most descriptions are giving way, occasioned by the heavy and accumulating import, which amounts to 24,795 bags—namely, 10,684 from the United States, 4,149 from Orleans, 1,410 from Pernambuco, 2,094 from Maranham, 3,787 from Bahia, 835 from Demerara, 438 from Jamaica, 22 Barbadoes, 124 West Indies, and 252 from Calcutta. Including three vessels from Charleston and one from Paraiba, to-day, there is an import exceeding 50,000 bags for this and the the preceding week. Sales since our last, 5,000 bags. For auction this day, 300 Demeraras. Considerable public sales are likely to be brought forward next week; 500 Orleans and 400 Sea Islands are already announced for this day week.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN,

JUNE 31ST.

On Monday week an unusually heavy storm of thunder and lightning visited the neighbourhood of Huddersfield and Holmfirth, but in general with little or no rain.—A cloud, however, burst on the hills above Holmfirth and Meltham, and sent down, by the two channels of those valleys, an immense flood of water, the streams of which came in contact at a place called steps. The effect was truly tremendous, and highly alarmed all the neighbourhood. A breast of water of from seven to nine feet high rushed down the valley, and spread desolation along its course; but happily no lives, as far as we have heard, were lost. Had this tremendous visitation taken place in the night, its effects would probably have been dreadful indeed. All down the river a sudden and unaccountable flood took place, which astonished and confounded the conjectures of all who saw it.

Saturday, between one and two, the Metropolis was visited with a most tremendous storm, the lightning was vivid, and the loud peals of thunder must have been head at considerable distance. The hailstones were remarkable for their large size. A tremendous storm of hail took place at Kensington, by which the destruction of property was immense, and most of the houses deluged from top to bottom. The Kensington lace-manufactory had almost the whole of the windows broken, and it was with difficulty the work-people escaped from the broken glass and pieces of ice, some of which were three inches in circumference, which were flying about in all directions, to the destruction of a large qunatity of valuable lace; and such was the accumulation of ice in the gutters of the building, that it was not wholly melted till Sunday evening. In the garden attached, some of the trees were stripped as if it had been winter, and on sweeping the leaves together next morning, sparrows were found under them, killed. At Malcolm's nursery, 1200 squares of glass were demolished, and the destruction of valuable plants incalculable. In Kensington palace gardens 1500 squares were destroyed, and great damage done. At a nursery near Trafalgar-place, the damage is estimated at 300*l*., besides innumerable other instances of its destructive effects.

The Earl of Lonsdale has had a fall from his horse, by which unfortunate accident he broke two of his ribs.

Within the last month Ministers have had more church patronage than has been known in any one year within their memory. This happened rather opportunely, at a time when their majorities were diminishing.

A rather ludicrous circumstance occurred on a division in the house of Commons on one of the questions arising from the Agricultural Report.—Lord Londonderry had made a motion which was carried by a majority of 24, there being 114 against 90; but in the minority—strange to tell—was a young Lowther. There had been several divisions before, and the poor youth became so bewildered by frequently dividing, that he unfortunately got into the wrong box, and was locked in. On perceiving his mistake, and finding none of his friends there, he attempted to bolt—but, alas! he could not be permitted; but was, amidst the loud and repeated laughter of his new associates, obliged to be counted. Another such mistake might make him a partner in affliction with Lord Fife.—*Carlisle Journal.*

The mode in which our *Representatives* are elected on the other side of the Tweed, is well described in a late popular novel, written by a Scottish pen, which, for genuine comic humour and the accurate delineation of real Scottish life, we consider superior to the productions of Sir Walter Scott.—"Well do I remember, for it happened the year I was licenced, that the Town Council—the Lord Eglintoun, that was shot, being then Provost—took in the late Thomas Rowit to be a Councillor, and Thomas not being versed in election matters, but minding to please his Lordship (for like the rest of the Council, he had always a proper veneration for those in power), he, as I was saying, consulted Joseph Boyd, the weaver, who was then Dean of Guild, as to *the way of voting*. Whereupon Joseph, who was a discreet man, said to him, 'Ye'll just say as I say,' and I'll say what Baillie Shaw says, for he will do what My Lord bids him.'—Which was as peaceful a way of

sending up a Member of Parliament as could be devised."

MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.—The chief reason, it is said, which induces this Nobleman to return from India, is a general decay of his constitution, and the infliction of an aneurism in the thigh.—*Evening Paper.*

TREASURER OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—The Election for this office took place on Thursday week. The following were the numbers:'—

Sir Robert Baker	73	Mr. Pocock	17
Mr. Bower	23	Mr. Hutchinson	8
Mr. Burchell	18	Mr. Stirling	2

At a meeting of some inhabitants of the Hundreds of Mutford and Lothingland, Suffolk, on the 7th ult. on the subject of agricultural distress, a resolution was passed, stating that Mr. Gooch, "by his vacillating conduct at the county meeting, and by votes in parliament, has forfeited all confidence in his character as an independent member."—*Wiltshire Gazette.*

The *Franklin Gazette* (American) gives an account of the members of a *Chapel* coming to *fistycuffs* over the appointment of trustees, and that they divided and fought with *brick bats*—after which the strongest party succeeded in the appointment of *proper persons.*

DEATH EXTRAORDINARY.—On Sunday week the *Great Polar Bear* belonging to Mr. Wombwell's collection of wild beasts, was taken ill, in approaching the town of Leek, and expired in the course of the day, after a violent sickness supposed to be produced from the heat of the weather, and the continued shaking of the caravan over the Lancashire and Cheshire roads. —A surgeon of Manchester offered to purchase the body at a handsome sum for dissection; but the proprietor declined accepting the offer, and this huge native of the Polar Regions received *honourable interment* – the band of the collection playing a dead march, and the keeper following as principal mourner in *sables*, who could scarcely *bear* his sorrow in silence, at the loss of his "humphibious animal" that, as he had used to say, "could not live on land, and died in the water!"

HAIL-STORM IN FRANCE.—A dreadful hail-storm lately ravaged the cities of Orchies, St. Amand, Conde, Landrecies, and the adjacent country. In some places the hailstones weighed *twelve ounces*, and when di-solved produced more than half a pint of water! the noise of their fall was dreadful, and resembled an earthquake. Vegetation was utterly destroyed where the tempest raged most furiously: persons were wounded; and the birds, especially the partridges, almost all perished, This latter is a strange cause of distress, but the village of Hergnies, which carried on a considerable traffic in the supply of game, is ruined by it.

Our readers may recollect, that some months ago we detailed a law case, in which Mr. Pearson, on the part of two women, *Anne Carey* and *Mary Anne Evans* moved the Court of King's Bench against two Staffordshire gentlemen, one of them a magistrate, for cruelty and oppression. The case involved an instance of seduction, under very aggravated circumstances—such as the seducer following the young woman to America, bringing her back to London, establishing her in a handsome house, and finally sending her a hundred pounds, and leaving her to beggary. On her way to Ireland she fell ill in the neighbourhood of her seducer's seat, who, on her personally begging his assistance, procured her and her companions' commitment to Stafford jail, as common *vagrants.* The case excited the attention of several persons in the county, and ultimately Mr. Pearson brought it before the Court of King's Bench. The court granted a rule against the parties, and the result has been a reference to arbitration, which has assigned £1350. as damages, and costs, to the plaintiffs.

Spinning and Weaving.—"In the year 1745 Mary Powlis, of East Dereham, in Norfolk, spun a pound of wool into a thread of 84,400 yards in length, wanting only 80 yards of 48 English miles; a circumstance which was considered so great a curiosity at the time, as to obtain for itself a situation upon the records of the Royal Society. Since that period, Miss Ives, of Norwich, spun a pound of wool (combed) into a thread of 168,000 yards; which wonderful success in the art of spinning wool induced her to try her exquisite talent upon cotton; when, out of a pound of that material she produced a thread that measured the astonishing length of 203,000 yards, equal to 115¼ English miles and 160 yards. The last-mentioned thread, woven into cloth would (allowing 200 inches of it in warp and weft to a square inch of the manufactured article) give the fair artisan 28¼ yards, nearly, of yard-wide cloth, out of her pound of cotton!—25¼lbs. of cotton, spun in that manner, would reach round the equator."

We beg to call the serious attention of our readers to the following article, copied from the *Chester Chronicle:*

Attempts of Artificers to leave England.—At our Assizes, indictments were preferred against Thomas Evans, William Robinson, John Widdowson, James Shaw, Henry Hill, John Swindells, and William Cocking, for attempting to leave this country, and carry on their work in a foreign land. Mr. Williams was employed by them as Counsel, and Mr. Brown, of London, as their solicitor; and, at the suggestion of the Attorney-General, and by the advice of Mr Williams, they were induced to plead *Guilty* to the charge, and gave sureties in 20*l.* each; and, on Saturday next, are to find each two other sureties in 20*l.* not to leave England for three years,

This is perfectly astounding. When the new vagrant act, and Mr. Scarlett's bill for amending the poor laws, shall have passed, then the laws of England, as far as they effect the working people, will have attained that *diabolical perfection* with which, according to Mr. Burke, the unfortunate and degraded natives of Ireland have been governed. If a labourer or artizen is thrown out of employment in his own immediate neighbourhood, he is to be deprived of parish support;—if, to avoid starvation, he seeks work in any other district, he is to be seized as a vagabond, and flogged;—and if he attempts to escape to other countries, he is arrested by indictments and beggared by fines. When the Romans withdrew from Britain, the wretched natives, whom their tyranny had debased until they were incapable of defending themselves against the Picts and Scots, petitioned for the return of their former masters because, as they stated, "if they fled from the barbarians they were met by the waves, and if they escaped from the waves they met the swords of the barbarians." This petition, which was called "The groans of the Britons," will serve, with a few verbal alterations, to describe the present condition of the working class under the operation of the new Vagrant act and Mr. Scarlett's Bill. If, when thrown out of work, they seek to escape the starvation inflicted by the amended Poor Laws, by seeking employment in a neighbouring district, the new Vagrant Act will consign them to imprisonment and torture; and if they attempt to fly to other contries, the laws against emigration will throw them back to starvation, imprisonment, and torture. The new vagrant bill, which, as far as respects the working classes, culls and consolidates all the absurdity and cruelty which found their way into the Statute-book during ages of ignorance and barbarism, must not be permitted to pass; and Mr. Scarlett must be admonished that his proposed alteration in the poor laws must be postponed until the laws which prevent the free circulation of labour—the laws which prevent the labourer from obtaining adequate wages—and the laws which withhold him from leaving the country when employment fails—and the laws which create fluctuations in the price of corn, have been expunged from the Statute-book. We respect Mr. Scarlett as an eminent lawyer and an honourable man; but our duty to the public compels us to tell him, than when he attempts to amend the poor laws, he meddles with that which is beyond him.—*Traveller.*

On Sunday morning last, a cavalcade of about 140 men, women and children, passed through Sheffield and along the Glossop road, on their way to Liverpool, to embark for the United States of America. These families consisted of poor agriculturists from the neighbourhood of Louth and Market Raisin, in Lincolnshire;—they arrived in Sheffield on Saturday night, in waggons loaded with beds, cloathing, and provisions for their intended voyage. The labouring population of a country was once understood to be a part of its riches, but now it is otherwise. Government has regarded it as good policy to hold out a premium for emigration, in order to get rid of an over production of the human species,—and now there is an over production of produce, and not mouths sufficient to consume it; yet the industrious labourer is leaving his native country, and reducing the number of eaters, because he is not permitted to participate of its abundance. There is something whimsical in all this, and something extremely inconsistent; it is, however, lamentable that the industrious labourer is obliged to leave the land of his birth, and endeavour in another country to obtain that employment and subsistence which are denied him in his own.

"Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made:
But a bold peasantry their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supply'd."

Sheffield Independent.

Mr. Tierney presented a petition to the House of Common on the 18th inst. against the mode of licensing public-houses, and it is to be observed, that *not one* member gave the system his unqualified support Mr. Wynn merely throwing out a suggestion that if there were no limitation as to the places where innkeepers might establish themselves; two or three ale-houses would be set up (a very probable event) *close* to one another, which would encrease drunkenness exceedingly. *How*, Mr. Wynn does not tell us. "A man," said a learned member of the Irish parliament, "cannot be in two places at once, *barring he is a bird*," and this valuable saying holds good of ale-houses, as of other localities. As, therefore, a man cannot drink in the Red Lion and the Blue Bull at the same time, we cannot conceive how a toper is likely to get drunk at two houses sooner than at one. A man in one of Ben Jonson's plays, seats himself at a

table, with a bottle and two glasses, which he alternately fills and drinks, keeping up, all the time, a very pleasant dialogue, till he unfortunately gets to high words with himself, and kicks down the table in a passion. This extravagant scene is a type of the apprehension of the licensing magistrates; for the multiplication of the number of drinking glasses is just as likely to promote drunkenness, as the multiplication of ale-houses beyond that number which the magistrates are even now in the habit of allowing. If there are more public houses in a place than the trade will support, the owners will be the sufferers, and the number will soon suit itself to the demand.—A man must have some capital or credit before he set up a public-house, and he may be safely left to judge for himself whether he has made choice of the best situation. When will the Legislature of England cease to think that they can mend shoes better than coblers? —*Traveller.*

A new comet was discovered on the 12th instant by M. Gambart, of Marseilles. It is near the second star of *Turus*. From the observation made, it appears that at 40 minutes past ten o'clock its right ascension was 47½ degrees, and its northern declination 56. The comet is at present invisible to the naked eye.

Ministers, in their reduction of the higher class of offices held by their friends and dependents, seem to avail themselves of the advise of Swift in his Direction to Housemaids—"*Brush down the cobwebs* with a broom that is wet and dirty, which will make them *stick the faster to it*, and bring them down more effectually."

A pedestrian of the name of John Simpson by profession a gardener, proposes to walk on Newcastle Town Moor ninety-six miles in twenty-four hours, commencing at three o'clock on next Monday afternoon. He is sixty-six years of age, being ten years older than Wilson the pedestrian, and proposes to walk six miles more than he did, in the same period of time.

Buenos Ayres.--We have received letters from Buenos Ayres, dated late in February, which give the most gratifying description of the state of affairs in that important quarter; peace and prosperity crowned the efforts of the new Government, which was busily engaged in works of improvement, in forming schools, libraries &c. The public library at Buenos Ayres consists of 16000 volumes, works:—*American paper.*

English Sensibility.—The following description of English aptitude to sympathetic and generous feelings, is whimsical but invidious; more particularly when we consider the great efforts now making in behalf of the suffering Irish:—"In the midst of the most heart-rending narrative. Bail requires the day of the month, the year of our Lord, the name of the parish, and the countersign of three or four respectable house-holders. After these affecting circumstances, he can no longer hold out; but gives way to the kindness of his nature—puffs, blubbers, and subscribes!"—*Edinburgh Review, page* 356.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Last week summonses for non-payment of the poor-rates were issued by the magistrates against two-thirds of the occupiers, of land in a parish of Monmouthshire, totally unconnected with, and distinct from, the mining districts. which are, at present, so much agitated.—The desertion of farms by their occupiers after a thorough clearance of the property, is beginning to be very alarming in part of Monmouthshire.

We see by the accounts of shipping that the tonnage and number of British vessels registered has been gradually decreasing in the last three years. In 1819 there were 25,482 vessels, 2,666,396 tons, 174,378 men. In 1820 there were 25,374 vessels, 2,648,593 tons, 174 414men In 1821 there were 25,036 vessels, 2,560,202 tons, and 169,179 men, being a decrease in two years, of 446 vessels, 106,194 tons employing 5,199 men. This is an unpleasant symptom, and not at all in accordance with the flourishes of the author of the ministerial *State of the Nation* about the "entirety" and increase of our resources.

SHAFTESBURY.—The vacancy in the representation for this borough, occasioned by *the voyage of A. Moore, Esq. the Barrister to America*, will be filled by the Hon. Robert Grosvenor, one of the sons of Earl Grosvenor. This young gentleman attained the age of 21 only on Thursday week, and will come in, as it is understood, without opposition.

The Manchester Guardian, May 7.

REMARKS

FROM THE TRUE BRITON OF 5TH JUNE—ON SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE'S CONDUCT, IN THE DEBATE OF THE 4TH JUNE.

Abraham Cocker, Esquire, is the very prince of Reformers, Demagogues may rave till their throats be as hoarse as their heads are addle, and patriots may declaim till they melt themselves in the furnance of their own patriotism,—all this they may do in vain, so long as beeves and wine are abundant, and the purse can be thrown to windward; but let the larder and the cellar sound hollow to the tread—let honest Abraham, the steward come with his balance on the wrong side,—let the tax gatherer follow at his heels, with his extent aid and his distraining; and you shall instantly see the political poles of his honour's head reversed. You shall find the ardent south of his regard, which had wont to stand directly to ministers and couriers, and all the pomp and parade of office, swinging round to the iron regions of popular feeling, while the cold blue north of indifference traverses as fast toward the holders of power. To continue the figure (which of course is a most pl one,) Abraham Cocker has the same effect upon the political needle of his honour that a kitchen poker has upon the physical needle of a mariner's compass. Every body knows—at least, every body should know—and those who do not, may thank us for the information, that when the said kitchen poker is held in the direction and dip of the magnetic meridian, with its head elevated and towards the south, the compass will remain very steady, but let the pocker be jerked round so that its head be *depressed* and toward the north, then, a wriggle or two, and jerk goes the needle till it be fairly reversed. Your Sir Thomas Lethbridge is your needle; and your agricultural prices, your poker;--while the head was up Sir Thomas never gave one wriggle of variation from, the Marquis of Londonderry, but down have dropped the prices, the poker is reversed, and jerk goes your Sir Thomas over to the Radicals. No, not just to the Radicals,—he is not yet one of the shirtless and homeless reformers who frightened sleep from Lord Sidmouth's coach some years ago,—but he has taken up his ground pretty well. He has cleared the sink of mere whiggery, and is free with the Russells on the other side. Sir Thomas! thou hast put thine hand to the plough of reform. The Noble Marquis really never was brought to such a pass; and as he will cut all lumber rather than quit the ship we think, now is the proper time for him to pipe all hands on deck.

THE COURIER,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

We have received this morning, by express from Paris, the Speech of his MAJESTY upon opening the Session of the Chambers, the day before yesterday. Subjoined is a translation of this important document. It is moderate, but firm,, in its language, and expresses a confident hope of the continued prosperity of France. Allusion is made to the recent disturbances and to the cordon of troops which is maintained upon the Pyrenean frontier. These troops, on account of the nature of the present season, it is still deemed necessary to continue, for the preservation of the country from possible contagion As to any other motive for maintaining them, it will be seen the KING treats the supposition as a mere malevolent invention. With respect to the affairs of Turkey and Russia, though nothing positive is stated, his MAJESTY says he still cherishes the hope that tranquility may be preserved.

Speech pronounced by his MAJESTY, upon opening the Session of the Chambers.

"GENTLEMEN—The necessity which has long been felt of liberating the financial administration from those provisional measures to which it has been necessary hitherto to recur, has determined me, this year, to anticipate the period of calling you together. In exacting from you this new sacrifice, I rely upon your zeal, and upon that devotion of which you have given me so many proofs.

"Providence has preserved the infant which it has given to us, and it is a pleasing thought to imagine that he is destined to repair the losses and the misfortunes which have befallen my family and people.

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that my relations with foreign Powers continue to be of the most amicable description. A perfect unanimity has influenced the efforts, concerted between my Allies and myself, to put an end to the calamities which oppress the East, and which afflict humanity. I cherish the hope of seeing tranquility restored in those countries without the occurrence of a new war to aggravate their miseries.

"The naval force which I maintain in the Levant has accomplished its destination, by protecting my subjects, and by affording aid to the unfortunate, whose gratitude has been the reward of our solicitude.

"I have adopted precautions which have kept from our frontiers the contagion which has ravaged a part of Spain. The present season does not permit that we should relax these precautions, and I shall therefore continue them as long as the safety of the country may require it. Malevolence alone can discover in these measures a motive foreign to my real intentions.

"Rash enterprises have disturbed, in some parts of the kingdom, public tranquility; but they have only served to display more signally, the zeal of the magistrates and the fidelity of the troops. If a small number of individuals, who are the enemies of order, view, with despair, our institutions consolidated and rendering a new support to the Throne my people abhor their criminal designs. I shall take care that violence does not deprive them of the privileges they enjoy.

"Positive calamities, though exaggerated by fear, have recently desolated the departments contiguous to the capital. The aid of public and private benevolence has, however mitigated them. The activity of the inhabitants shortened the duration of these disasters: authority seconded their zeal; justice will punish the guilty

"The exact state of the debt *arriéree*, is at length ascertained, and will be submitted to you. This debt, whose origin is in times happily far removed from us, and whose liquidation has developed its full extent, will retard, for the present year, in spite of my most deep regret, a part of those ameliorations of which the various branches of the public revenue will be susceptible.

"The advantages we have already obtained should encourage us to persevere for their maintenance and increase. I rely upon you to aid to secure, in our beautiful country, that prosperity which Providence designs for us; this is the wish of my heart; the incessant object of my thought; it is the consoling idea which alleviates the recollection of my pains, and which embellishes the anticipations of the future."

The following is an extract of a letter from Odessa, dated the 28th April (10th May):—

"Between 30 and 40 vessels have arrived to-day from Constantinople, some of them in three days, bringing the agreeable intelligence, that all the matters in dispute have, at length, been adjusted between Turkey and Russia, and that peace is now certain. The exchanges have, in consequence, improved about 4 per cent."

We have this morning received Papers direct from Madrid to the 23d ult. On the 12th, the Commandant-General of Cadiz communicated to the Consulate the contents of a private letter, received from a Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers at Funchal, dated April 13, which states, that "people's minds in the Canaries were in great agitation, and that every thing announced their desire to proclaim themselves independent."

Hamburgh Papers to the 31st ult. have arrived this morning. Intelligence from St. Petersburgh, dated the 15th inst., says that "the belief in the continuance of peace gains ground."

Accounts from the Turkish frontiers assert that Persia insists upon the cession of Armenia; but that the Porte avoids giving any reply, in the hope that existing differences may be adjusted, through the mediation of England. The following are extracts:—

"ST. PETERSBURGH, MAY 15.

"The weather, which in the whole of March and the first half of April, was the mildest and warmest in the memory of man, in our northern climate, has been succeeded for these three weeks past by severe cold, accompanied with furious storms. The progress of vegetation, which was very much advanced, is suddenly checked: we only hope that the prospects of the farmer may not be blighted by it."

Yesterday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:—Captain JAMES PEARSON, *General Hewitt*; Captain BROOK KAY, *Marchioness of Ely*, for Bengal direct.

Advices from Havannah, received by way of New York, state that a Spanish frigate and a sloop of war had arrived at the former place from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 16th of April, with 5,000,000 of dollars on board. At that date the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa still remained in the possession of the Royalist Spaniards.

The American papers last received state, that M. POLETICA, the Russian Ambassador, has taken his passage at New York, on board the ship *Columbia*, expected to sail shortly for Liverpool.

It is very properly suggested, that Chymists preparing oxalic acid should give it some *coloring*, so as to destroy its similitude to Epsom salts.

THE IRISH POOR.

JUNE 7TH.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"FARMHILL, JUNE 1.—Although you may have heard a good deal of the distress of this part of Ireland, you can form but a very poor idea of it, without being an eye-witness. It is quite impossible for me to convey a just notion of it. We have, at present a list of upwards of 2000 souls who have hardly a potatoe to eat, and very near one-third of the land usually planted with potatoes, remains untilled, from want of seed to put into the ground, and in many places, the wretched creatures have been obliged to take up the seed potatoes which had been planted to satisfy their hunger, and notwithstanding their starving state, they are as yet perfectly peaceable; the greater part of your tenantry are in this state. Living as you do in England, you can form but a very imperfect idea of the state of this country. Mr. —— told Mr. —— the other day in Dublin, while I was there, that out of all the rents he receives, which do not amount, I believe, to less than 30,000*l.* a year, he was confident he could not, out of the whole, collect 100*l.* at present. For Mrs. —— he cannot get a farthing, and she is now obliged to break in on her capital. Every farthing I can collect of my tythes goes to support the wretched groups who are pouring in on us from morning to night, and yet, I again say, they are perfectly quiet; in this immediate neighbourhood, I have not heard of a single theft, and I should not hesitate sleeping among them with the doors unlocked. The great distress of this year is owing, among other causes, to the wetness of last year, and the crops, particularly the potatoe crop, not ripening. The English are behaving nobly, and if it was not for them, hundreds and hundreds would die of hunger; it has already produced a good deal of disease, and will, I fear, be the cause of much more. We have still three months before the next crop will be of much use, and a terrible time we shall have of it."

GRAVESEND, JUNE 6.—Sailed this morning at two o'clock, from this port, the sloop *Ezar*, Hoddor, with 60 tons of fine seed and food potatoes for Ireland. So great were the exertions to get the vessel away this high water, that the men worked till one o'clock in the morning. The potatoes belonging to the Earl of Darnley were sent in as late as twelve o'clock last night, in order to give the vessel every possible despatch, which does his Lordship much credit. The potatoes were shipped by Mr. Wm. Chapman, of this place, on account of the Committee, for the relief of the distressed in Ireland.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 1st Regiment of Royal Dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, have subscribed one day's pay each, towards the Fund for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland.

The *Glasgow Courier* contains a letter from a Gentleman, remarking upon the fact that nothing has yet been done in that city for the relief of the suffering Irish. The Editor of the above Journal communicates the following extract of a letter from a friend of his, a Lady who resides in the county of Mayo. Let any one read it, and reflect upon the appalling picture of human misery which it presents:—

"Powerful necessity forces me to write to you, to lay before you the awful circumstances in which a justly incensed God has seen fit to plunge this miserable country; and to implore you, by every motive of pity for perishing thousands, by every feeling which would make you desire to avert the commission of the atrocities to which the desperation of famine will lead; and by your affection for me, placed in circumstances of the utmost danger, from the pestilential diseases, which living on the *half putrid carcases of cows and horses*, must inevitably produce in the famishing wretches around me, to be thence communicated to the healthy and comparatively rich. By all these considerations, and more than all, by the dictates of your own generous bosom, I conjure you to try to interest your friends and the religious public on behalf of the perishing Irish. Matters have at last come to a crisis. Indeed, hundreds who never wanted before, are now starving."

The subscriptions in the University, County

and town of Cambridge, amounted on Saturday last to 1115*l.* 17s. 2d.; and further additions are daily making to the list. The bankers' books will be closed on Saturday the 15th inst.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

The subscription in this town, for the relief of the distressed peasantry of Ireland, now amounts to the sum of 6,334*l.* 4s. 9½d.—*Liverpool Courier.*

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey have nobly come forward to the relief of the destitute Irish. The amount subscribed in the former island is already 500*l.*, and in the latter 210*l.*; in addition to which we perceive by the Jersey *British Press* received this morning, that the Very Rev. the Dean has commanded two sermons to be preached at the Old Church, on Sunday next, in aid of the Fund.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Salisbury troop of Yeomanry Cavalry have subcribed 25*l* 7s. towards the fund for the relief of the Irish, being the amount of pay allowed to them for their services in suppressing a disturbance which occurred in Wiltshire in January last. To this sum Lord Arundell, he captain of the troop has added 10l.—*Bath Chronicle.*

The Staff of the East-Devon regiment of Militia have given one day's pay towards the Irish.—The Royal Cornwall Militia have also subscribed a day's pay for the same purpose.—*Idem.*

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.—(From Saturday's Gazette.)

War-Office, June 7.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant J. S. Smith, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Mahon, who exchanges. Dated May 26, 1822.

4th Ditto, Lieutenant J. Dexter to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sibthorpe, who retires, dated May 30, 1822; Cornet L. Stamer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dexter, dated May 30, 1822; H. Fane, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Stamer. Dated May 30, 1822.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant C. St. John Fancourt, from half-pay 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. T. Loftus, who exchanges, receiving the difference between the full-pay of Cavalry and full-pay of Infantry. Dated May 30, 1822.

10th Ditto, Captain R. Burdett, from half-pay 79th Foot, to be Captain, vice E. F. Meynell, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated May 30, 1822; H. Phillips, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lord Beauchamp, promoted. Dated May 30, 1822.

16th Ditto, Captain A. F. Ellis, from half-pay 76th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. Grimes, who exchanges, receiving the difference between a full-pay Troop and a full-pay Company, dated May 30, 1822; Lieutenant A. St. Leger M'Mahon, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, who exchanges. Dated May 26, 1822.

19th Ditto, Gentleman Cadet O. Phibbs, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hervey, promoted in the 12th Light Dragoons. Dated May 30, 1822.

23d Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant W. M. Sloane, from half-pay 67th Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice A. Clayhills, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated May 30, 1822.

36th Ditto. Lieutenant J. M. Home, from half-pay Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice F. P. Webber, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated May 30, 1822.

40th Ditto, Lieutenant F. C. Ganning, from half-pay 21st Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice W. Manning, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated May 30, 1822.

80th Ditto, Ensign J. Thomas, from half-pay 22d Foot, to be Ensign, vice W. P. Watkins, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated May 30, 1822.

2d West India Regiment, Lieutenant H. B. Adams, from half-pay Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant vice Ross, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated May 30. 1822.

1st Ceylon Regiment, Second Lieutenant A. M. Hay, from the 2d Ceylon Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, vice H. S. Nowbolt, who retires upon half-pay 2d Ceylon Regiment. Dated May 30, 1822.

Veteran Company.—Lieut. H. Terry, from the late 6th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice H. Ball, placed on the Retired List, dated May 30, 1822.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall.

F. S. Wallis, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant, dated March 12, 1822; W. Peter, Esq. to be ditto, dated March 13, 1822; W. Williams, Esq. to be ditto; H. Willyams, Esq. to be ditto; the Rev. J. Trefusis, to be ditto; all dated as above.

North Cornwall Yeomanry Cavalry Hussars.—A. Scobell, Esq. to be Captain, dated May 10, 1822; T. Darke, Esq. to be ditto, dated May 15, 1822; W. Mountsteven, Gent. to be Lieutenant, dated May 10, 1822; N. Norway, Gent. to be ditto, dated May 17, 1822; W. Martin, Gent. to be Cornet, dated May 10, 1822; J. P. Gilbert, Clerk, A. M. to be Chadlain, date as above.

Commissions signed by the Lord Warden of the Stannaries.

W. Peter, Esq. to be Special Deputy Warden, dated March 15, 1822; W. Williams, Esq. to be ditto, dated as above; H. Willyams, Esq. to be ditto, dated as above; F. S. Wallis, Esq. to be ditto, dated March 22, 1822.

Commissions signed by the Lords Lieutenants.

South Hants Yeomanry Cavalry.—C. Roberts, Esq. to be Captain, dated May 29, 1822; W. Taylor, Gent. to be Cornet, dated as above.

Dumbarton Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry.—J. C. Colquhoun. Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice A. Dunlop, resigned, dated March 11, 1822; J. Campbell, Gent. to be Cornet, dated May 1, 1822.

West Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Addington Troop.—J. N. Dudlow, Gent. to be Cornet, vice E. Stacey, resigned, dated May 30, 1822.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Jupiter new 60, was commissioned at Plymouth, on Tuesday last, by Captain G. A. Westphal, purposely to take the Right Hon. G. Canning to India. Lieutenants Ellis and Neville are appointed to her. The Jupiter returns home immediately.

The Bellette and Wolf, sloops of war, are ordered to be at Plymouth for sea service.

The Ariadne, of 26 guns, Captain Moorsom, is fitting at Plymouth for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Albion, of 74 guns, has been paid off at Portsmouth, and recommissioned by Captain Sir Wm. Hoste, K. C. B.

The Slaney of 18 guns, lately arrived from South America, is to be paid off at Portsmouth.

The Winchester, of 60 guns, built after the model of the large American frigates, is to be launched at Woolwich on the 22d instant.

The Russell, of 74 guns, lately launched at Deptford, is to be laid up in ordinary at Sheerness.

Aid in case of Shipwreck.—Several experiments have recently been made before the Trinity Board, and a Board of General Officers at Woolwich, on a new plan, for affording speedy and effectual aid in case of shipwreck. It differs from Captain Manby's plan, in-as much as the line of communication can be made by means of a rocket instead of a mortar. A roller is also added, and so admirably constructed, as to render considerable facility and safety in reaching the shore. The advantage that must be derived in the night time, from the rocket, is obvious, as it is so constructed, that it will burn in water. The precision, by which the line of communication is formed, is also considerably augmented, and the safety of life and property consequent upon having the apparatus ready on board, in case of accident, is paramountly enhanced. The two Boards have spoken in terms of approval of the new plan, and have made their report accordingly.

THE OBSERVER.

June 10th,

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. S. Briscall, late Fellow of Brasenose College, has been instituted to the Rectory of St. Mary, South Kelsey, with St. Nicholas, South Kelsey annexed, in the country and diocese of Lincoln; patron, the Lord Chancellor.—The Rev. C. Campbell, to the Rectory of Bilcham-well, alias Bycham All Saints, with the Rectory of Shingham; also to the Vicarage of Weasenham All Saints, and the Vicarage of Weasenham, St. Peter, in Norfolk.—The Rev. G. R Gleig, Perpetual Curate of Ash Kent, to the Rectory of Ivy Church, void by the resignation of the Archdeacon of Canterbury; patron, the Archbishop.

GRAND FETE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

[For the Relief of the Distressed People of Ireland.]

The King's box was in the centre of the house. The divisions between it and the five or six boxes on each side were removed, those on

the right of his Majesty being assingned to the Royal Princesses and the Ladies of the Foreign Ambassador, and those on the left to the Ladies Patronesses and their families. The Royal Box was separated from those on each side only by a curtain, which enabled his Majesty to visit the distinguished persons near him without any inconvenience. This select row was surmounted by an immense piece of drapery, which might be supposed to have completed the open side of the stage pavilion. Its folds reached to the gallery, where it terminated in a Crown, decorated with various ensigns.—The fleur-de-lys (in silver) was scattered over its front, but the immediate vicinity of the Royal box was hung with silk and surmounted with the usual emblems. The lighting of these various decorations was admirably and judiciously arranged. Independantly of the large chandelier in the centre, there was one almost equally large hung over the stage. Small glass lustres for wax lights were suspended from the ceiling, which were considerably lower than the chandelier, and these, with an additional number of side lustres, contributed altogether to shed a flood of splendour on this enchanting scene. So early as nine o'clock, the company began to arrive, each lady and gentleman being admitted by a card with their names written on the back. The card was handsomely engraved. It was surrounded by a border of shamrock, within which was at the top, "King's Theatre;" in a semi-circular line, "Ball for the relief of the distressed Irish:" within the semi-circle the Crown sending the rays of its patronage around; under the Crown a smaller semi-circle, composed of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and at the bottom," Thursday, May 30, 1822—Full dress, not transferable." The colour of the whole was a Pomona green. The arrangements for receiving and passing the tickets were excellent.

Soon after midnight the scene was at its zenith. The immense saloon was filled to an overflow. A vast number of admirals and other naval officers formed a striking contrast to the staff of the commander-in-chief. The hussars, particularly the 10th, the yeomanry cavalry, and the lancers, afforded a splendid spectacle. Added to these were many noble foreigners in the uniforms of their respective regiments, knights of every grade wearing orders of all kinds, (his Majesty set the example by wearing all his) ambassadors and ministers in all the embellishments of foreign grandeur. Then the ladies, wearing dresses of gold and silver lama, and all their jewellery, consisting of diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones; their heads decorated with plumes of ostrich feathers, their stems encircled by the rose, thistle, and shamrock. We ought not to omit the splendour of the court dresses worn by the gentlemen, nor the commanding air of those who appeared in the tartan—for there were the heads of every Highland clan present. The King, in the habit of a Field Mashal, was received, not with vulgar clamour, but by marks of unfeigned respect, admiration, and attachment. All arose on his Majesty's approach, and bowed, every countenance beaming with joy. The compliment was returned in a way which words cannot express.

No dancing took place, except among the [redacted] fessional persons until two o'clock, when [redacted]'s band struck up a quadrille, by desire of [redacted] Beauclerk, who took by the hand the [redacted] Foley. The couples in succession

[redacted]rge Lennox. . . Miss Mildmay.
[redacted]t. Molyneux. . Miss Palk.
[redacted]all Hughes. . . Lady F. Molyneux.
[redacted]Gore. . . . . Miss Fitz Clarence.
[redacted]of Exeter . . . Lady Thynne.
[redacted]ghborough. . . Lady E. Bathurst.
[redacted]rench. . . . . Miss Codrington.

[redacted]no regular supper. Influenced by a charitable motive, the Directors of the Fete thought that more costly viands than plain dishes on side-tables, would be incompatible with the interests of the fund; therefore, in the Great Concert Room, a refreshment table seventy-three feet in length, was covered with all kinds of light dishes; and, in the arcade (a temporary gallery so exalted), another table, two hundred and forty feet long, had fifty-six attendants. The two ends of this long room were thrown open, which gave a thorough ventilation to the whole. Notwithstanding the vast number of persons (we were told 3,300), the whole interior was agreeably cool; this was produced by the currents of air, and they being overhead, no dangerous result was apprehended. We heard of only one lady fainting, and that was from the pressure at the entrance.

The King, on his departure, was greeted with loyal acclamations by the assembled populace. His Majesty was saluted by the trumpets of the Lancers as he crossed the street to Carlton-house.

The American Minister said to a Gentleman, with whom we conversed, that he had witnessed many splendid scenes in the different Courts of Europe, but that this excelled them all in every respect. Perhaps never, at any period, were seen assembled such a *coup d'œil* of beauty—we mean in personal attraction among the ladies.

The Ladies' dresses were all in the first style.

That of the Marchioness of Waterford was as near the ancient Irish dress as could be consistent with the Court costume, being a robe of white Irish tabbinet, embroidered with green and gold shamrocks, fastened with a girdle of Irish amethysts; the ancient Irish scarlet mantle, fringed with gold, suspended from the shoulder by an amethyst brooch, and fastened with a silver bodkin at the neck. The head-dress diamonds, with a beautiful plume of green and white feathers, and also a heron's and eagle's plume set with diamonds, and the Gloreina bodkin at the back of the head.

Lady Sarah Beresford, her Lady ship's daughter, wore an elegant net dress over white satin, embroidered in green and silver shamrocks, and scarlet sash fringed with silver.

In retiring, some accidents happened which were unavoidable. The greatest crash of pannels happened about one.

Owing to the temerity of the coachman who attempted to break the line in Jermyn-street, a great destruction of the pannels of carriages took place. In the morning it being impossible to bring up the coaches, many ladies were obliged to walk their respective residences.

The line of carriages at eleven o'clock, extended to Lower Grosvenor-street.

The Duke of Wellington was present at the ball on Thursday night, in a Field-Marshal's uniform, with a ribbon only and no star. A serious accident nearly occurred about three o'clock, after the King quitted: a lady fell over the projection under the King's box, and had she not been caught would, in all probability, have fallen on the spikes: but she fortunately escaped with only the fright, several gentlemen having with difficulty released her.

Whilst all was harmony within, discord for a short term prevailed in the exterior apartment, in consequence of an accumulation of forged tickets. One gentleman resisted the whole force of the police, with Towsend at its head. 'No one,' said he, 'shall turn me out, except the Duke of Devonshire—I gave ten guineas for my ticket to a bookseller.' The gigantic appearance, and the firmness of demeanour of the stranger, overawed his antagonists; he was admitted, but followed with a scrutinizing eye, until it proved to be Monsieur Belzoni.'

There wasa still more awkward circumstance. In the rear of the king's box, an apartment was fitted up as the royal supper room, called the king's tent. The refectory here was provided by the king's cooks The crowd violated the sanctuary, and demolished the eatables in a moment. As to the wines, they disappeared in the same manner. No great proof of the delicacy of the intruders. However, with the two exceptions narrated, every thing went off most agreeably, and the amusements were protracted till near six o'clock on Friday.

GRAND REVIEW AT HOUNSLOW.

A public statement having gone forth during the week, that his Majesty would on Saturday review six regiments of light and heavy dragoons on Hounslow-heath, and that on this splendid occasion he would be accompained by the Prince and Princes of Denmark, curiosity was so strongly excited throughout the metropolis, that on Friday night there was scarcely a post-horse, saddle-horse, or any other description of animal capable of carrying a rider or dragging a vehicle, that was not called into requisition; and in proportion to the demand the prices exacted were enormous.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the roads leading from every point of the compass towards the centre of attraction, were literally covered with equipages of all descriptions, amongst which we noticed many belonging to persons of the first distinction. Nothing could exceed the gay and brilliant scene which was every where presented to the eye. Every thing bore the appearance of the celebration of some public festival; and what added considerably to the brilliancy of the spectacle was, the circumstance of the windows of all the houses in the vilages through which the throng passed being filled with elegantly dressed females, who had assembled to greet the expected Royal cavalcade as it passed. Unfortunately, either from the inaccuracy of the original announcement, or from some other cause, his Majesty did not appear, and thus much mortification and great disappointment was experienced. The review, however, did take place, not by his Majesty, but by his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and, perhaps, on no former occasion did Hounslow Heath present a more splendid assemblage of rank and fashion.

At nine o'clock the 1st and 2d regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Blues, the 10th Hussars, the 14th Light Dragoons, the 15th Hussars, and a small brigade of artillery, came on the Heath. Their dresses and appointments appeared to be all new; and their state of discipline, condition of cattle, and general appearance, was of the highest order. They immediately proceeded to take up their appointed stations, at a distance from the public road, and formed one grand line in front of the spot from whence their manœuvres were to be witnessed. An immense area was kept clear of carriages by the 9th Lancers, who kept the ground; and under whose direction, as the company arrived, a complete semi-circle of equipages of every variety was formed at a convenient distance for witnessing the interesting exhibition. In the rear of carriages, marquees, tents, and booths, for the sale of refereshments, were erected; and considerable liveliness was added to the pleasing *coup d'œil* by the presence of many of the itinerent shewmen, whose instrumental performers continued to play a succession of lively airs.

Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, and, as was almost universally believed, for the appearance of his Majesty and his brilliant suite. Up to this hour immense multitudes continued to pour from the main road on the heath, mixed at intervals with officers of all ranks; among whom were recognized many of those heroes whose valorous deeds have spread such lustre on the military character of their country. Many of these individuals came in carriages, surrounded by their blooming families; thus, in the bosom of domestic peace, reaping the reward of their

hard earned laurels. Their chargers awaited them on the field, and on mounting, they immediately proceeded in front of the line. From the immense concourse collected at the entrance to the heath, the clouds of dust which occasionally arose, frequently obscured the passing objects; but still so desirous were the throng of witnessing the approach of his Majesty, that they braved this inconvenience, and forming a line on each side of the avenue kept clear for the royal staff, waited patiently for its advance. A guard of honour, composed of a troop of the 9th Lancers, were stationed at this point, and from the representation of the men, the delusion was kept up to the latest moment. At length, shortly before twelve, his royal highness the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his grace the Duke of Wellington, and by a few other officers of distinction, arrived, and rode slowly on the ground. His royal highness's presence excited little observation beyond the customary marks of respect, and it was generally believed that his Majesty might be expected immediately to follow. The pleasures of hope were destined, however, to have a termination; the moment the Duke of York came in view of the line he was received with a salute, and shortly afterwards a signal was given for the guard of honour, which still remained at their post, to come in front of the line. Soon afterwards the intelligence was circulated that his Majesty was not to be present, and the spectators in consequence rushed in all directions towards the space appointed for their accommodation, and at this time we think the treble and quadruple rows of carriages which were collected, did not cover a space less in extent than a mile and a half. The effect produced by a view of the whole was extremely pleasing.

Enquiries were now made respecting the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and it was soon ascertained that they had arrived on the ground in a plain private carriage drawn by four post horses. The carriage was placed in front of the line, behind the spot on which the Commander-in-Chief afterwards took his station to view the troops. His Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark, who was dressed in a plain dark green coat, with a star on his left breast, and who, in appearance, is not much unlike the Duke of York himself, mounted his charger and rode on the right of the Duke during the close inspection of the regiments which followed. He appeared highly delighted with the appearance of the men, and made many observations on the elegance of their costume.

The Commander-in Chief having passed along the front and rear of the line, surrounded and followed by a very numerous Staff and an incalculable number of horsemen, proceeded to the station we have already described, which was considerably in advance of the carriages. An order was at this moment given for the nearer approach of the carriage of the Princes of Denmark as well as that of Prince Estherhazy, in which was the Princess, the Marquis of Anglesea with several members of his family, Lady Stuart, and one or two others; and in effecting this object infinite confusion was occasioned. A great number of the other carriages, not apprised of the peculiar privilege intended, pressed forward to follow so desirable an example; these were mixed with horsemen and pedestrians, and it required the utmost exertions of the lancers to prevent a simultaneous movement all along the line. Many of the pedestrians were severely bruised between the wheels, in endeavouring to evade the soldiers, and many others were robbed of their watches and purses by a daring gang of pickpockets, who, on the alert to seize every opportunity for plunder, took this as peculiarly adapted to their purpose. Order was at length restored, and the business of the day proceeded.

The whole of the regiments, in the first instance, passed the Commander-in-Chief in divisions, in ordinary time; they afterwards passed in single file, and subsequently in divisions, at full gallop. Nothing could exceed the precision with which these movements were made. A series of fourteen different military manœuvres followed, exhibiting various modes of attack and defence, both on the part of the heavy and light dragoons, which included charges in line and by squadrons; advances and retreats, changes of position, and in fact every thing which could afford the spectators a notion of the operations of such troops in the field of battle. Skirmishers were thrown out, who discharged their pieces as if at an approaching enemy; and, what added greatly to the identity of the scene, was the spirited and active operations of the brigade of artillery. We were happy to observe, notwithstanding the astonishing rapidity with which some of the movements were made that not a single man was unhorsed; nor did we hear of any accidents to throw a damp on the pleasures of the day. In conclusion, the whole of the troops formed in line, and advancing in front, gave a grand salute, the artillery being repeatedly discharged on the right and left flanks.

The utmost credit is due to the officers of the day for the zeal and accuracy with which they performed their respective duties. The whole brigade was under the command of Lord Cathcart; Sir Robert Hill commanded the heavy, and Lord Edward Somerset the light dragoons.

Throughout the operations the Prince of Denmark seemed to be extremely interested, and, we understand, expressed himself delighted with the treat he had received.

It was three o'clock before the whole was brought to a conclusion, and the ground was cleared with as much rapidity as the numbers which were collected would permit.

Sir R. Birnie was on the spot with a considerable number of the officers of Bow-street, and of the dismounted patrole.

We have only to add that the day was particularly auspicious—not a cloud obscured the heavens; and with the exception of the disappointment arising from the absence of his Majesty, all classes seemed to be equally well pleased.

The roads in the morning were rendered delightfully pleasant, from their having been watered; but the power of the sun during the day was such, that on the return of the multitude they might be said to move in a complete atmosphere of dust, and on reaching Hyde Park Corner, they partook rather of the semblance of a congregation of millers than of the gaily-dressed inhabitants of the metropolis. The advantages derived by the turnpike trusts, and houses of public entertainment, on this occasion must have been beyond all calculation.

[*The Observer*,—*June* 3.

JUDICIAL FINES.

It will be recollected, some years back the Marquis of Sligo was tried and convicted at an Admiralty Session, held in the Old Bailey, on a charge of having seduced certain seamen in his Majesty's service to assist him in navigating his own pleasure yacht while on a voyage in the Mediterranean. For this offence he was sentenced to three months imprisonment in Newgate, and pay a fine to the King of five thousand pounds. The imprisonment his Lordship underwent in due course, and at the expiration of the term paid the fine into the Exchequer. Here, however, the appropriation of the fine was stopped in consequence of the applications of three different parties, each of whom laid claim to it as their peculiar right. The Attorney General claimed it on the part of the King on the ground of its being a fine imposed under a special commission for a crime committed beyond the seas. The Sheriffs of London claimed it as coming to them in virtue of their office, having been imposed within their jurisdiction; and the High Bailiff of Westminster claimed it as his perquisite, having been imposed on a person domiciled in the City of Westminster. Pending these rival claims, an order was made by the Court of Exchequer that the sum should be invested in Government securities, until its appropriation should be properly adjusted. Thus the matter at present rests—the fine is gradually increasing, by the interest accruing, and the whole will be ultimately applied to the uses of the successful candidate. The further proceeding on the subject awaits the pleasure of the Attorney General.

SHIPWRECK OF THE SCHOONER LARK.

The Lark, Inglis, bound from Jamaica to Belfast, has been wrecked, when all on board perished, except one passenger. Mr. Hugh Fulton, the passenger alluded to, has arrived in Belfast, on his way to his father's, near Ballymoney, and gives a melancholy description of the sufferings they endured. It appears that this small schooner, sixty tons burthen, upset on the evening of the 11th of April, in a severe gale of wind, when scudding under bare poles. There were on board, William Inglis, a native of Fifeshire, master; James Moore, a native of Belfast; Alex. Hill, a native of Ballycastle; Jans Petersen, a Norwegian; and a man of colour, seaman; Mr. Malcolm M'Gregor, a native of Scotland, and Mr. Hugh Fulton, as above-mentioned, passengers. When the vessel upset, the rigging was immediately cut, and the foremast going overboard, she righted, but full of water, the sea making a clear passage over her; her cargo being cotton-wool, kept her afloat. In this emergencey, the people on board clung to the rigging, but had not the means of getting either food or water. In the middle of the night, the black man died in Mr. Fulton's arms. Some time afterwards James Moore another seaman died in a state of delirium, and was swept overboard. Next day, Mr. M'Gregor, the passenger also died delirious. At this time, when there were three human beings alive on the wreck, a vessel came in sight, but she inhumanly proceeded on her course without giving any assistance. (This vessel proved to be the Camillo, of Gibraltar, was bound to Cadiz from the Havannah; her master's name Traverso, a native of Italy.) In some after the other seamen died delirious. tain lived for about 36 hours, whe his end approaching, being quite he shook hands with Mr. Fulton if he should survive, that he would his wife with his fate, and of his for her in that awful moment; he s sunk down, and was also washed Fulton, who is a young man and

made, was now left alone in this dreadful situation, up to his middle in water, without any sustenance or prospect of relief. He fortunately retained his self-possession, though frequently tempted to abandon all hope of life. He was dying of hunger and thirst; the only food he got was a dead rat, which he devoured voraciously; this, however, was probably the means of saving his life. After having been on the wreck three days and nights, the American brig, Susan Jane, providentially came in sight, and her humane master, Samuel Freeman, lost not a moment in sending his boat to the wreck, and took Fulton on board his vessel, where, by great assiduity and judicious treatment he was gradually restored. The Susan Jane was bound to Cadiz with Spanish troops on board, where they arrived in safety. The British Consul at Cadiz, Joseph Egan, Esq. generously did every thing in his power for Mr. Fulton, providing him with clothes and other necessaries, and procuring him a passage home to his country.

TUMULT IN PARIS.

A serious tumult took place in Paris on Monday last. It had been reported during several previous days, that the law students intended publicly to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the young Lallemand, who, it will be recollected, met his untimely fate during the commotions which were excited in that capital by the collegians. The Authorities, to prevent their design, had caused the gates of the cemetry Pere la Chaise to be closed, and posted a civil force adjacent. At eight o'clock, a number of youths belonging to the schools of law and physic, attired in deep mourning, came to the spot in procession, followed by a numerous multitude. M. Benjamin Constant, also made his appearance in a hackney-coach, accompanied by another person, who, it was said, was the Count de Thiars, Member of the Chamber of Deputies. Cries were re-echoed of Benj. Constant for ever.;" "The charter for ever!"—"We will enter!" The students demanded to pass the tomb of their deceased fellow: this was refused, and some disposition being evinced to enter by force, the military were brought to the spot, and the place was promptly cleared. They rallied again on the Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle, and marched, in files, a second time to the burial ground, where, on being refused entrance, a volley of stones was directed against the military, two of whom were grievously hurt by these missiles. On this the horse gendarmerie vigorously charged sword in hand; above twenty of the students were, in consequence, wounded and eight taken prisoners. This took place at noon, and scarcely had the troops dispersed the refractory mob, when a fire broke out in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine: and whilst the Authorities were occupied in aiding to extinguish the flames, and to maintain order, the students mustered on the Place St. Genevieve, provided with stones, and declared loudly that they had a defeat to revenge. The Commissary of Police, with five infantry soldiers, was all the force here opposed to them, at whom several stones were thrown; these men loaded their muskets, and seemed resolved to to oppose force by force; happily, however, they restrained the vengeance which had been provoked, until a troop of gendarmerie came to their assistance, and put the infatuated youths and the attendant rable again to flight. Up to ten on Monday night, no farther tumult had taken place; the refractory being awed by their repeated discomfiture, and the strong patroles which were on foot. The posts around the Palais Royal were doubled, and every measure adopted to repress any hostile effort.

ASCOT RACES.

On Tuesday, being first day of these Races, his Majesty honoured the course with his presence, attended by the Duke of York, and a number of the nobility. The race course, towards twelve o'clock, filled rapidly, and by one, extensive as it was it was literally crowded. At half-past one the sports of the day commenced, when his Majesty's plate of 100 guineas was won by Mr. Wyndham's Centaur; the Oatland Stakes by Mr. Charlton's Master Henry—an admirable race, and won by a length; Sweepstakes of 10 guineas each, by the Duke of York's France—won cleverly after a good race; the Tent Stakes of 100 guineas each, by General Grosvenor's Marcellus—a good race; and Sweepstakes of 200 guineas each, by Lord G. H. Cavendish's Bourbon—a most excellent race and every inch of ground well contested.

WEDNESDAY.—The course was very gay today; but nothing in comparison with the preceding day. The King was not present. The sport was very good. The D. of York's plate of 50*l.* for all ages, was won by his Royal Highness's Election; the Albany Stakes of 50 guineas each, were also won by the Duke's Moses; the Swinley Stakes of 25 guineas each, by Mr. Ramsbottoms's Sir Huldebrand; and the Winkfield Stakes of 50 guineas each, by Lord Egremont's c. by Frolic.

THURSDAY.—The course this day was again visited by his Majesty, and the equipages and company were immense. The Gold Cup was won by Mr. Ramsbottom's Sir Huldebrand; the Windsor Forest Stakes of 50 guineas each, by the Duke of York's Electress; the Sweepstakes of 30 guineas each, for two-year-olds, by Mr. Wyndhams's b. f. by Wanderer; Mr. Roger's Haphazard c. won the Renewed Sweepstakes of 10 guineas each, for three-year-olds; a Plate of 50*l.* for all ages, was won by Mr, Field's Valoo; the 100 guineas Sweepstakes were won by Lord Lowther's c. by Selim. The King left the ground immediately after the third race, for his Cottage, where he entertained the French Ambassador and many other persons of distinction.

FRIDAY.—The King did not attend the course to-day; the sports, however, were excellent; the Wokingham Stakes of 5 gs. each (Handicaps) were won by Mr. Howorth's Netherfield, beating Sir W. W. Wynn's Snowdon; a plate of 50*l.* for all ages, was won by Mr. Field's Vanloo. —[Several of our correspondents have complained of the new stand, and of the private manner in which his Majesty proceeded to it on Tuesday and Thursday. Perhaps nearly half the company was attracted in the hope of obtaining a frequent view of the King; and it cannot be necessary to add, that the more his Majesty shares the notice of his subjects, the more he must be convinced of their loyalty and good wishes to his person.]

TURF ANECDOTE.—Calculation of the whole amount won on the turf during the last year, together with an account of the sums won at the five principal places of sport in the kingdom. Our readers will perceive that more than half the amount was won at the following places:

Newmarket -	£35,799	0s. and seven Cups.
York - - - -	5,922	15s. and one Cup.
Doncaster - - -	5,542	10s. and one Cup.
Ascot - - - - -	4,208	5s. and one Cup.
Epsom- - - - -	3,583	5s. and one Cup.

The whole amount won on the British turf, including the above, amounts to £99,348 4s. and eighty-nine cups of different values. The greatest prize was the Grand Duke Michael Cup, with 3,200 guineas in it, won by Michaelmas, who, won more than any other horse during the year.

The Observer, June 10

FEMALE LONDON FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

COURT DRESS.—The gown is composed of a new and very beautiful white transparent material: it is worn over a white satin slip, and is finished at the bottom of the skirt by a trimming which may be styled a net-work of puffs; they are composed of tulle, crossed with pink gimp, and divided by moss rose-buds. The trimming consists of three rows: the effect is very striking. The corsage is cut low; it is rounded at the bust, which is shaded by a blond tucker: the lower part of the bust is ornamented with pink satin cheviornels, edged with blond. Short full sleeve, decorated with blond and rose-buds to correspond. The train is composed of pink watered lutestring, trimmed round with a bouillonne of tulle, which is divided into small compartments by moss rose-buds. The front hair is arranged in light loose curls at each side, so as to leave the forehead a good deal exposed. Head dress, diamonds, and a profusion of white uncurled ostrich feathers. Necklace and ear-rings, diamonds. White kid gloves, and white satin shoes.

EVENING DRESS.—A round gown, composed of buf crepe lisse: the skirt is ornamented with a trimming of the same material, intermixed with leaves formed of blue satin and gros de Naples, disposed in two rows of stars, irregularly placed. Beneath this trimming is another, composed of bands of the same material, with satin creves let in. The corsage is tight to the shape; the waist is rather more than the usual length, and the bust is cut low: it is rounded in front, and ornamented at top with a wreath embroidered in blue silk. Short sleeve, formed in the Spanish style, with full puffs and spaces between, embroidered in blue to correspond with the corsage. The hind hair is brought rather high, and arranged in full bows. The front hair is a good deal divided, and dressed low at the sides. Head-dress, a bonquet of wild flowers. Necklace and ear-rings, pearl. Blue kid shoes, and white kid gloves.

CHESTER SESSIONS

DEFAMATION.—A case of a very singular nature came on at these sessions, on Thursday week, in which Mr. G. Blackwall, of Manchester, was prosecutor, and John Leech, and Thomas Leech, his brother and Mary the wife of Thomas were defendants. The indictment charged them with having conspired together to injure the character and reputation of the plaintiff, by propagating foul and malicious falsehoods, accusing the plaintiff with having had a criminal intercourse with his own daughter, the defendant's wife.—The singularity of the case excited considerable interest, and occupied the attention of the court from one o'clock on Thursday till six, when the court adjourned till nine o'clck the following morning, and continued until six on Friday evening, in the whole fourteen hours.—The charge against John and Thomas Leech was clearly proved, and a verdict of *guilty* was given, and Mary the wife, *not guilty*.—On the verdict being given the Chairman observed it was a very proper verdict. In passing sentence, he animadverted in strong terms on the enormity of the crime of which they had been found guilty. After some further observations, he proceeded to pass the sentence of the court, which was, that they be imprisoned in the Castle of Chester for the term of two years; at the expiration of which time, to enter into recognizances of £100. each, and two sureties of £50. each, for two years more, and that they be further imprisoned until such recognizances are entered into, and such sureties provided.—They were immediately taken into custody.

(Sittings at Nisi.)

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

MATHEWS v. REYNOLDS.—Mr. Curwood opened the pleadings in this case. The plaintiff complained of a breach of promise of marriage on the part of the defendant, and the damages were laid at 1500*l.*

Mr. Serjeant Pell, in stating the circumstances under which this action had been brought, said he did not mean to go at length into the principles which generally governed cases of this description. Every case must stand upon the facts which more immediately belonged to itself; and only in proportion to the injury sustained could damages be recovered. Undoubtedly, there were cases in which a man would be justified in breaking his word, however solemnly it had been pledged. If a man had been led into a contract by circumstances of gross delusion, and that he had subsequently discovered the deceit which it had been intended to practise upon him, a sufficient apology could thus be urged for its breach: but where no such circumstances existed, and where a man, arrived at the full years of discretion, had thought proper to lead a woman into the hope of a matrimonial connection, which hope he had afterwards betrayed, without the shadow of a cause, then his conduct was indefensible. He did not mean to put this case before the Jury as one of deep aggravation, and all he asked for his client was a fair and reasonable compensation for the injury she had sustained. Were he to ask more, he felt that he should justly subject himself to censure. The facts were shortly these:—The plaintiff was a widow woman, he believed of the age of forty years, or perhaps rather more, between forty and fifty. The defendant was a man older than the plaintiff, he might say ten years, so that the jury would see both parties were advanced in years; they had known each other for several years. The husband of the plaintiff died in March 1815, and the defendant was executor under his will, so that he was fully apprised of the property of which the plaintiff became possessed. From 1815 down to 1820, it appeared that he had shown towards the plaintiff every attention, and discharged the trust reposed in him with great propriety. In 1820 it would seem that he had altered his views towards the plaintiff, and declared his attention of forming with her a matrimonial engagement. In this character he continued his visits, and ultimately, in the anticipation of marrying her, he induced her to change her place of residence, and to purchase suitable furniture for their future accommodation. His conduct, however, did not rest here; for, on the 8th of August, he actually executed a settlement, in which provision was established as between husband and wife. Undoubtedly, he could represent nothing with respect to this settlement, which did not reflect the greatest credit on the defendant. He had, so far as this was concerned, acted honourably, liberally, and fairly. Sometime after this deed had been executed, however, his visits became less frequent, and ultimately in answer to the plaintiff's just remonstrances, he declared that it was not his intention to carry into effect the engagements which he had deliberately entered into. In consequence of this conduct, which obliged to resort to the present mode of seeking that redress to which she felt herself entitled; and she had no doubt the verdict of the jury would afford her that compensation which her wrongs fairly demanded. He was satisfied that no answer could be given to this case, and that the defendant could only rely on the degree of ridicule to which the plaintiff might be exposed. The jury, however, would judge how far a man who had been guilty of a cross violation of an honourable contract, could extenuate his conduct by instructing his Counsel to pursue so cruel a course.

The learned Counsel then proceeded to call the following witnesses:

Mrs. Sarah Pratt, the wife of Mr. Wm. Pratt, living at Lower Clapton, was accustomed to let part of her house. In June 1821, the plaintiff and defendant came to her house. They came for the purpose of looking at some lodgings. The plaintiff was 45 years of age; the defendant was as much as ten years older. While they were looking at her lodgings, witness heard some conversation pass between themselves. The defendant very much approved of the lodgings; the plaintiff objected to the smallness of the middle room. The defendant said "What that room does not hold we can put in the next." It ended in the plaintiff coming to live in the lodgings. She came the 18th of June: the defendant came to visit her every Sunday for a length of time. Until October their visits continued; but on the 18th of that month, the defendant's visits ceased altogether.—Cross-examined by Serjeant Vaughan: Heard the plaintiff admit that she was forty five. The plaintiff had been lodging with witness ever since. Knew very little more of them than taking these lordgings. The rent paid was seventeen pounds a year. Never heard from the plaintiff that the defendant was a journeyman carpenter. Heard her say he was something in the carpentering and building line. Never heard he was paralytic, and had lost the use of his right arm: could not say he had lost the use of his arm, that he could not now work. The plaintiff had no children.—In re-examination, witness said, she had heard the plaintiff say the defendant's property was very good.

Mr. T. Williams, clerk to the plaintiff's attornies, produced a deed of settlement to which he was a subscribing witness. The parties to the deed were the plaintiff and defendant. Previous to this time the plaintiff lived in Church-row, in a respectable situation in life.

In cross-examination, witness said he had never seen Mr Reynolds before or since the settlement had been signed. Did not know by whom the instructions were given for the deed.

The settlement was then put in and read. It recited an intended marriage between the plaintiff and defendant, and the defendant settles the whole of the plaintiff's property, including twenty-six houses left to her by her husband, to her own sole use.

Mr. George Arnott knew the plaintiff for thirteen or fourteen years. Also knew the defendant for nine or ten years. The plaintiff's husband died six or seven years since. Remembered the month of November last year; on the 18th of the month he was at the plaintiff's, and on that evening the defendant declined to marry her,. The defendant came, and she said, yes. She then said, she wondered he had been so long absent; he had been a great stranger, and had behaved very strangely to her of late. He said, in answer, that he could not help it. She then said she wished he would tell her, whether he had altered his intention towards her or not. It appeared to her as if he had. He replied he had altered his mind for the present, and that very likely he should not call and see her any more. She then said she had been at a great expence, and had bought some carpets and other things to furnish the house. He said he knew she had; and she added he had agreed to pay for the carpets. He rejoined that she could not be put to any great expence and that she might give the lodging up at Christmas. The plaintiff mentioned to him that he had agreed to a marriage settlement. To this he answered he did not think he had a right to pay any thing towards it. The defendant was a house carpenter. Never heard him say how he lived now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serj. Vaughan: Did not know that the defendant had lost the use of his right arm.—He could exercise both his hands in eating his victuals. Would not say he could use both hands equally well. The plaintiff owes witness at present about 80*l.* Part of the debt was contracted in her late husband's time. Did not know what property she had. What debts she had contracted, beside what she owed him, he did not know.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, with whom were Mr. Sergeant Hullock and Mr. Platt, immediately proceeded to address the jury for the defendant. He expressed his unfeigned astonishment at the manner in which this case had been introduced and supported. Of all the actions for breaches of promises of marriages which he had ever witnessed in Westminister Hall, he had never witnessed one similar to the present. What was alleged on the face of the record? That which he insisted had not been proved. The jury, he submitted, in this action, must be satisfied, in the first instance, that there had been a direct promise to marry, and then they must be perfectly satisfied that there was a direct breach of that promise to marry; not that the gentleman was in spirits to day and out of spirits to-morrow, but a clear renunciation and refusal to perform his engagement. Had any such evidence been given? He denied that there had, for, from any thing which had appeared, the defendant might still be inclined to take this lady as his wedded wife. But even supposing that there had been a breach of promise, in what light did not the case present itself? His learned friend (Mr. Serj. Pell) had, with a gravity which it no doubt required all his muscular energies to assume, deprecated their viewing this case in a ludicrous attitude. But was it possible to look at it with any other feeling? What were the facts? Here was a woman admitted to be five and forty, but really fifty years of age (and he did not mean to say that a lady of fifty might not chuse a husband if she could get one to her mind), seeking reparation for the loss of the love and assiduities of a journeyman carpenter, ten years older than herself, with a paralytic right arm, and, for what he knew, woefully afflicted in other respects.

Mr. Serjeant Pell denied that there was any proof of this.

they might not have had surgical evidence of the state of this unhappy gentleman's infirmities, but it was clear he was not in the prime of life, and if the jury only looked at his signature to the settlement which had been produced, he thought they would agree with him in thinking that vigour of constitution was the last advantage upon which he could be congratulated. In fact it would seem from that, that he was actually tottering on the verge of the grave. Then there was no proof that this man was possessed of any property, or that the plaintiff had lost any thing by his supposed perfidy. It was natural, however, to look for some cause for the defendant's conduct, and he thought the evidence of Mr. Arnott had pretty well solved any difficulty they might have on this point. They had from that seen that Mrs. Mathews was indebted to him in no less a sum than 80*l.* but whether she was indebted to any other person or not, he could not say. Now how this might have operated, on the mind of Mr. Reynolds it was difficult to say; but he did not think it at all singular, that a gentleman, placed as he was, might feel every inclination for the person of the lady, but at the same time have no inclination to marry her debts; and from the nature of her settlemen it was clear that her own property was firmly secured to herself. Upon the whole, if the jury were of opinion that there had been a promise proved, and that the breach of that promise on the part of the defendant had been established, he considered that the smallest damages would meet the justice of the case.

The Chief Justice, in summing up the facts of the case to the jury, said, he was clearly of opinion that the charge in the declaration had been supported. It was for the jury, under these circumstances, to give such damages as the case seemed fairly to warrant. The conduct of the defendant had not been marked by any acts of aggravation; and, indeed, it was a question, whether the plaintiff had not rather reason for congratulation than regret, that she had, with her property, escaped a connexion with a man who did not possess any?

The jury after a short consideration found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages Fifty Pounds.—Costs 40s.

Observer June 10th.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

A TAILOR'S SECRETS.—In the Court of Commons Pleas, on Wednesday, a tailor, named Nightingale appeared plaintiff in an action against a young man named Hirts, a swell of the first water, just of age, to recover the sum of 110*l.* for clothes furnished him in little more than two months Amongst the items of the bill, were a pelisse for *a lady*, charged at the moderate price of 30*l.* 5s. 4½d. and 12*l.* for a morning gown! During the trial, the following dialogue occurred between defendant's Counsel and the plaintiff's foreman:—"Pray, were there not two of these coats that did not fit?" "They did not fit the head."—"What! the head: I thought coats were usually made to fit the body."—The witness begged that he might not be compelled to disclose the secrets of trade; but the learned Serjt, pressed an answer.—The tailor: "We often make coats which fit exceedingly well, but some fault is found, and they are sent back to be altered. In such case we say they do not fit the head. We keep them a proper time, and then send them back untouched, when they are found to be 'just the thing,' and to fit delightfully."

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—MATRIMONY.—Mr. Thomas Turner was brought before the magistrate on a peace warrant, issued at the suit of his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Turner. There was a world of argument, *pro* and *con*; but we shall content ourselves with a simple narrative of the principal facts—Mr. and Mrs. Turner were married in September last, at which time he was not much more than seventy-three years old; and she was only fifty-six the very day they went to church, consequently their experience was not so great as it might have been, had they been older. Nevertheless they managed to get over the first six weeks, as Mr. Turner said, '*pretty tightish*;' but after that time his business began to fall off: and then Mrs. Turner who was by profession a *mangler*, insisted on his turning the wheel for her. Well, he did turn it; and turn it, and turn it, and turn it, again and again—from six o'clock in the morning till nine at night; and if he did not turn it fast enough, Mrs. Turner boxed his ears; and often when she had boxed his ears till the fire flashed from his eyes, as it were, she would tell him, though he was a Turner by name, he was a poor turner by nature. On the other hand, Mrs. Turner alleged that had married her out of a kitchen, *what* she had lived in eleven long years—that she had brought him as excellent a character as any man could desire; that she thought she could have done as well with him as she could with a man of twenty or twenty-five years old; but that she was sadly disappointed; for though she found him good for nothing in the world but turn her mangle, he refused even to do that; or, if he did do it, he did it with grumbling, and he often left off doing it to beat her. Moreover, he had latterly threatened to sell her mangling apparatus; and, because she begged of him not to sell it, as his doing so would be their ruin, he 'kicked her *shins* till they were all manner of colours.'—The magistrate asked Mr. Turner what he had to say to the last part of the business.—He said, with his worship's permission, he would tell him. He had often promised Mrs. Turner, that he would make her a handsome present at Whitsuntide, if she would only keep her temper; and as Whitsuntide was now fast approaching, he went out on Monday evening, and *spouted* his watch to raise funds for that purpose. With the funds so raised he purchased a spic-and-span new straw bonnet, with ribbons all up a' top of it, quite beautiful to behold—so beautiful indeed that the ribbons alone cost him a clear five abillings. And with his bonnet, so beautiful, he went home, rejoicing in his heart to think how pleased Mrs. Turner would be, and how happy they should live—for a *fortnight* at the very least. But, not a bit of it. He no sooner entered his home, than he uncovered the bonnet, and placing it on his hand, held it up before her, nothing doubting, but that she would be delighted with the sight of it; and he had no sooner done this than she snatched it from his hand, threw it on the ground trampled its beautiful ribbons under her angry feet; and seizing him by the *scuff* of his neck, she bent him down towards the floor, whilst she pummelled him about the head and shoulders, till his very ears rang again. In this dilemma, he had nothing left for it but to kick backwards, *donkey*-wise; and that was the way Mrs. Turner's *shins* were discoloured.—When Mr. Turner came to this part of his description, in order to show his worship more particularly the manner of his kicking, he kicked out behind with all his might, and in so doing he kicked an officer on the leg with such violence, that the poor fellow was obliged to go limping to a seat; and he sat rubbing his shins for half an hour after. Mrs. Turner streunously denied having pummelled her husband in the way stated, or in any other way; and eventually he was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace towards her and all the King's subjects.

Manchester Guardian June 1st.

ACCIDENTS OFFENCES &c.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, three men were employed to take down a high wall inclosing the garden of Mr. Samuel Edge, at Cheetham-hill, and for greater expedition, imprudently began to undermine it for the purpose of throwing it down altogether; when having loosened the foundation too much, it fell sundenly, and buried them all. One poor fellow, named William Briggs, by whom the work had been undertaken, and to whom it was owing that such a mode of taking down the wall was adopted, was killed on the spot. The other two, Hugh M'Neill and Thomas Siddall, were severely bruised; but on inquiry at the Infirmary yesterday, we learnt they were doing well. Briggs, who is killed, was a very steady man, an excellent workman, and has left a wife and two small children. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

Manchester Guardian, June 1st.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATROCIOUS MURDER.—On Friday morning the 17 May a most atrocious murder was committed on W. Worrall, a man seventy years of age, at Barr Hill, near Woore, Staffordshire. This poor man, who resided near Woore, was proceeding in his cart for coals, as was his usual employment: and left home at one o'clock on Friday morning. At five o'clock he was found dead in his cart—the horse grazing on the side of the road. He was taken to the first convenient place, and it was for some time believed that he had expired from the rupture of a blood vessel; but it was at length discovered that a pistol shot had entered at the side of his eye, leaving a very small mark, and lodged in the back of his head, from which it has since been extracted. The person of the deceased had been robbed of 8s. 4d.—A man of the name of Price has since been apprehended at Knighton, suspected of being the guilty wretch who perpetrated the above horrid deed. He was seen in company with the deceased, who had been offering to bet a wager, and producing money for that purpose.

MURDER.—At the Old Bailey on Friday, *Ann Mountford* was put to the bar, on an indictment charging her with causing the death of her own infant Lucy Mountford, by inflicting a certain mortal wound on her neck and throat. The facts were clearly proved; but the Jury *acquitted* the prisoner on the ground of insanity. This subjects her to imprisonment for life.

[*Courier.—June 10.*

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Poetry

SELECTED.

IS MR. MILLER HERE."

Clerk of the Treasury.

The following Stanzas from an Address to Mr. Miller the *introuvable*, by whose *non*- appearence the Pension-Annuity-commutation-spreading-of-charge-humbug loan broke down, are not bad:—

" O Mr. Miller! you have long been stayed for:
Come from your mansion, sporting box, or villa*;
For Ministers, well as their wisdom's paid for,
Cannot get on without you, Mr. Miller.

" If you can tell where money's to be got,
How we may raise the wind by bond or bill, or
When our posterity will pay our shot,
Beside their own—why tell it, Mr. Miller.

" How without income to support expence,
Tell us, if that is not beyond your skill, or
How loaves that bring the baker eighteen-pence,
Shall cost the eater sixpence—Mr. Miller.

" If you can make the corpse of Pitt's dead goose
Lay those gold eggs for which the rogue did kill her,
To keep mad radicals from breaking loose,
I think you'd better do it, Mr. Miller.

" Then shall the swinish clown be bought and sold,
Nor break machines, nor be a justice-killer,
Just what the vestry pleases, be shall hold
For law, and right, and gospel, Mr. Miller.

" Then Van no more shall wear that lengthened face,
The Country Gentlemen will all be stiller;
" Each loyal patriot shall save—his place;
And that is, 'social order,' Mr. Miller."

* *Licentiâ Cockneicâ, read villar.*

RESIGNATION.

——— edisti satis ———
——— tempus abire.—Hor.

The Chancellor vows he'll depart, as they say—
(So Derry sometimes, if his crew disobey);
But when his resigning a Minister mentions,
We think how Hell's paved with mankind's good intentions *.

For still being in, tho' so oft going out,
We feel much inclined, like his Lordship, to *doubt!*
*" Hell's paved with good intentions."—*Proverb.

INSCRIPTION ON THE COLLAR OF A LAP DOG.

On ne promet point de largesse
A celui qui me trouvera;
Qu'il me rapporte à ma maîtresse,
Pour récompense il la verra. Le Musee.

Whoever finds and don't forsake me,
Is promised nought in way of gains;
But let him to my mistress take me,
And he shall *see her* for his pains.

Varieties.

" ——— ——— ——— So we'll live,
" And pray, and sing, and tell old tales; and laugh
" At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
" Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too;
" Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
" And take upon us the mystery of things
" As if we were God's Spies."——Shakspeare

The oak-tree is still standing in the New Forest, against which the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel glanced and killed King William Rufus, though now much decayed.

Hemp.—The sails and cordage of a first-rate ship of war require, it is said, 180,000 pounds of rough hemp for their construction; and an average of five acres of land, it is added, to produce one ton of hemp. If so, *one* of these death-inflicting machines consumes a year's produce of 424 acres of land to furnish its necessary tackle!

Royal Consideration.—While Mr. Fawcett was lighting his Majesty up stairs the other evening, at Covent-garden theatre, the King said, " Stop, Fawcett, I want to speak to you. I have done a thing I am very sorry for. I went to Drury-lane the night of your benefit here; I must have done you an injury. Had I known it at the time, I would not have done so on any account.—[The account does not add, that his Majesty made all right by an order on his privy-purse.]

When the worthy Mr. Samuel Hearon, famous for his living, preaching, and writing, lay on his death-bed, (rich only in goodness and children), his wife made much womanish lamentation as to what should hereafter become of her little ones.—' Peace, sweetheart.' said he, ' the God who feedeth the ravens, will not starve the *Hearons*.'

Mr. Fox.—When this amiable statesman was called into the field by Mr. Adam, and the ground was measured, the latter desired Mr. Fox to fire. To which he answered " Sir, I have no quarrel with you, do you fire." Mr. Adam then fired, and wounded Mr. Fox. The wound, however, was not perceived by Mr. Adam, or by the seconds; and then Mr. Fox fired, without effect. The seconds now interfered; and Mr. Adam asked if Mr. Fox would declare that he meant no personal attack on his character? Mr. Fox said that was no place for apology, and desired him to proceed. Mr. Adam fired his second pistol ineffectually, and Mr. Fox then discharged his pistol in the air; observing, that as the affair was ended, he had no difficulty in declaring, he meant no more personal affront to Mr. Adam than he did to either of the gentlemen present. Mr. Adam replied, " Sir, you have behaved like a man of honour." Mr. Fox then opened his waiscoat, observing that he was wounded: the wound was a slight one, and was attended with no ill consequences. Some harmless words dropt by Mr. Fox in a debate was the cause of the duel.

Five *sisters*, all *widows* are now living at Creton, the youngest of whom is eighty years of age, and the eldest above ninety.

The Third Time.—The facetious Dr. B. of W——r, having, inadvertently, preached one of his early sermons for the *third* time, one of is parishioners having observed it, said to him after service—" Doctor, the sermon you gave us this morning having had three several readings, I move that it now be passed."

Anecdote.—During the times of the very severe penal laws against the Roman Catholics in Ireland, it is little wonder that they were almost all Jacobites, or suspected to be so. Their priests, from their foreign education, were peculiarly objects of suspicion. On one occasion, a priest, whose jovial manners rendered him a welcome guest even at tables where his politics were not acceptable, dined with a freehearted loyalist in the county of Tipperary. He sat next the host, and immediately under him a dragoon officer. After dinner the master of the house gave " The King" adding with a smile, as he turned to his neighbour, " but not your king." The priest instantly turned to the officer, and, glass in hand, gave, " The King, but not your king." " How, sir!" cried the dragoon, angrily, " what do you mean by such a toast?" " I don't know," answered the priest, " ask the gentleman at the head of the table, for I give it as he gave it to me."

Mr. Canning and another gentleman were looking at a picture of the deluge; the ark was in the middle distance; in the fore-ground, or, rather in the fore-sea, an elephant was seen struggling with his fate:—" I wonder," said the gentleman, " that the elephant did not secure an inside place in the ark;"—" He was *too* late," replied Canning, " he was detained packing up his *trunk!*"

Witchcraft.—As late as the year 1716, in this most enlightened of all countries, (Lancashire) a Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, a child aged nine years, were hanged at Huntingdon, for selling their souls to Satan, tormenting and destroying their neighbours by making them vomit pins, and for raising a storm, so that a ship was *almost* lost: which storm, it seems, was raised by the diabolical arts of pulling off their stockings and making a lather of soap!

An ingenious American has discovered the principle of a new firelock, by which a soldier will fire *fifteen charges* at his enemies as fast as he can cock and pull the trigger! We consider that he ought to be *shot* for his pains. A manufactory of this destructive instrument has already been established at New York.

Cheap Travelling.—An Edinburgh gentleman gives the following account of his travelling expences: From London to Manchester, at the rate of 9 miles an hour, £1. 1s.; Manchester to Liverpool, 4s.; Liverpool to Dumfries, per the steam packet, £1. 1s.; Dumfries to Edinburgh, per mail, 10s.; in all £2s. 16s. from London to Edinburgh, being little more than 1½d. per mile.

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